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Castner's Scouts—Headquarters, Santa Maria, P. I. Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Calumpit, P. I. Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R. (The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advice of April 18.)

## HER TEARS MELTED KITCHENER.

(From the London Evening News.)

While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Prieska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farm stood a pretty young Dutch girl, her hands clasping the doorposts and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sun-bonnet. The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of "Arrah darlint; wisha now, acushla, etc., the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed. Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded Chief of Staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself. Kitchener gazed sourly at her, standing bravely though tearfully there, and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen."

Apropos of our article in the issue of June 2 on the "Plague of Women in War" is a story that comes from Cape Town, South Africa. A "society lady nurse" sat at the bedside of a wounded soldier. She placed her perfumed jeweled hand upon his brow and murmured words of sympathy, to which Tommy replied with a groan. She wondered what sort of things might be done for a wounded man, and at last she had a glorious idea. "Shall I wash your face for you, poor fellow?" The patient Tommy rolled over on his back, and with a sigh of resignation answered, "Yes, Miss. You'll be the fourteenth lady as has washed it this afternoon."

This story, which the "United Service Gazette" says must be taken with a grain of salt, is told of Gen. Buller. Finding his stock of champagne very low he telegraphed for fifty cases to be sent to South Africa, with strict instructions that the cases were to be marked "castor oil." About the time the wine was due the General wrote to the base and informed the officer in charge that he expected fifty cases of castor oil, which

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he wished despatched to his headquarters without delay. The reply from the base came in a few days and was as follows: "Regret exceedingly no cases as described have yet reached us, but this day we have procured all the castor oil possible (20 cases), and have despatched it without delay as you desired. We trust this unavoidable delay has caused no serious inconvenience." Buller's remarks on receiving the letter are not on record.

A medical correspondent of the "Pollycline" says that a city councillor of Bedford, England, in a speech a short time ago, stated that it was within his own personal knowledge that several thousands of bullet-proof shields were now being made at Sheffield for the British infantry in the Transvaal. The shields were said to be seven pounds in weight, but no details were given as to size, structure, or materials of composition. "The weight seems excessive," says the writer, "but these shields must be not only impenetrable and large enough to cover the cardiac area, but also of sufficient size to diffuse the shock or impact over a wide surface. To have a plate the size of the extended palm and fingers driven against the præcordium, with the awful impulse of a Mauser bullet stopped in mid-career, might possibly produce fatal concussion of the heart or crush in the chest wall. A Mauser or Krag-Jorgensen bullet is found to have penetration impetus enough to pierce completely through a tree trunk a foot in diameter, and the mere impact of this fearful momentum upon the chest, unless widely diffused, might be most serious."

A football match was recently played at Budapest between German and Hungarian teams. One player had a leg broken, another suffered a broken arm, and a third had his nose smashed. The accidents caused a sensation and an outcry against English sports. One journal exclaims: "English sports are as brutal as English manners, and as ruffianly as the English national character. Let us abolish these wild pastimes fit for cannibals, lunatics and Englishmen, but not for the civilized peoples of the Continent." This protest coming from a country where duelling is the proper thing, and where a man's status in universities is in a large measure determined by the number of sword scars he bears, is refreshing in the extreme.

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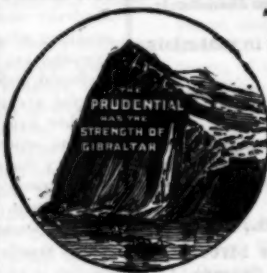
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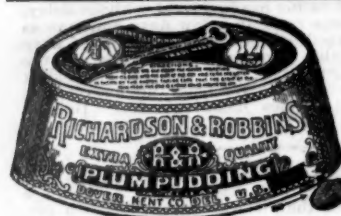
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more respect for military beggars than I have for polit-  
ical beggars," said he. "I believe that military men  
should fight for their promotions, not beg for them."Excitement had been rising during Mr. Lentz's re-  
marks, and things were at a high tension when Mr.  
Hull rose to reply."The Adjutant General of the army," said Mr. Hull,  
"if he has been haunting the corridors of the Capitol  
asking Congress to give him a promotion, certainly  
would have come to me as chairman of the Military  
Committee. I never heard him in the Capitol of the  
Nation asking me or any other member of Congress  
to give him this promotion."Mr. Lentz—Is it not a fact that he appointed some  
of members, and indirectly got their influence in that  
way?Mr. Hull—He has appointed a good many staff officers.  
The gentleman from Ohio is evidently anxious to get  
the fact before the country that I have a son in the  
army who has served in the staff department in Ma-  
nila. That is something I am proud of. Mr. Chair-  
man, I thank God I have sons who can serve their  
country. (Loud applause.) I am proud of them. I  
thank God I am not one of those anonymous creatures  
who has not been able to perpetuate his species and  
has nothing to look forward to. (Prolonged cheering  
and applause on the Republican side.)**THE GERMAN STAFF SYSTEM.**In view of criticisms of the Secretary of War for his  
wish to reorganize the Army staff upon a better plan,  
it seems timely to recall the organization of the German  
general staff, after which, it is stated, Mr. Root drafted  
his bill. There is no question that some radical changes  
will have to be made in our staff organization. There is  
some tendency, under the existing system, for officers  
of the staff to become narrowed in their views and hence  
unwilling to adopt measures of a truly modern aspect.In Germany the military schools offer extraordinary  
opportunities for the education of youth for a military  
life; we do not believe however, that their schools are  
in any particular superior to West Point. There are  
several ways in which a youth may obtain a commission  
in the German Army. As a rule he first goes to what is  
known as the military preparatory schools. These  
schools are not open to all, but it is not difficult to obtain  
admission; sons of officers, who cannot pay for a military  
education are allowed to attend free of charge, and  
to others the nominal sum of \$200 a year is charged  
for tuition, clothing and board. It does not follow  
that a youth who attends one of these schools will en-  
ter the army. When he has successfully passed through  
the highest class but one he receives a certificate which  
entitles him either to continue his military education  
or to enter a university and study literature and science  
as he may elect. If the young man desires to obtain  
a position in the army of Germany he has two roads  
open to him after passing to the next higher class. If  
he remains at the school for a year longer and passes  
the examinations, which are by the way very severe,  
he is entitled to a commission. He has the option  
in place of this additional year of being assigned to  
a regiment as a non-commissioned officer and at the  
end of six months of going to the war school for nine  
months' further study after which he is examined, and  
if successful commissioned. This shows through what  
severe training the young man has to pass prior to  
obtaining the lowest commission in the line.To get into the general staff of the German army  
an officer has to show that he has exceptional military  
ability, and is required to hand in an essay dealing  
with a question of purely military character. These  
essays are carefully gone over, first by the colonel of  
the regiment, who sends the best to the division com-  
mander, who in turn forwards the best to the com-  
mander of the army corps. It may be stated as a general  
rule that after an officer in the German army has seen  
from four to five years' service he applies for admission  
to the staff. Two more special essays have to be writ-  
ten by the applicant upon subjects chosen for the oc-  
casion. One of these is upon a military subject, and the  
other upon a subject which would tend to show the  
writer's knowledge of current affairs. Each year about  
800 officers apply for admission to the military  
academy and of these only 133 are selected. After  
studying nine months at the military academy, a severe  
examination is given. The unsuccessful are returned to  
their old regiments and those who have been so far suc-  
cessful are assigned temporarily to another regiment in  
another arm of the service.Thus officers of the infantry serve annually in the  
artillery for a few months and officers of the cavalry go  
to the pioneers. After this service the successful offi-  
cers return to the military academy for their second  
year's course and again prepare for an examination,  
which weeds out many more. This process is repeated  
for the third time. Those officers who are successful dur-  
ing the three years are at the expiration of that time  
granted a year's leave, during which time they are ex-  
pected to travel in another country and learn the lan-  
guage as well as the military systems employed there.  
At the expiration of the leave the officer returns to his  
own regiment and after a year's service he is at last  
called to the general staff for temporary duty. Remain-  
ing in the staff a year he returns to his regiment with the  
hope that he will be again called to the staff. Only one-  
third are called back the second time, and of these only  
about one-third remain permanently. Those selected for  
permanent duty in the staff of the German army are  
commissioned as captains, but their promotion is exceed-  
ingly rapid. The general staff officers move within a  
very select circle—the brains of the army, as it were.  
In due time every officer of the general staff returns to  
the front, with rank much higher than that held by his  
old contemporaries, and regains touch with the line.It will thus be seen how difficult it is for an officer to  
get a staff position, and how nearly impossible it is for  
men to be placed in that body through favoritism. No  
mediocre man can get upon the staff and every member  
of the staff is kept in close touch with the line of the  
service. This system the present Secretary of War is  
thoroughly familiar with, and from it he has derived  
many of the salient features of his plan for the reorgani-  
zation of the Regular Army of the United States.



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Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. P. Guild, Representative.

## JAPAN AND THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The turbulent nineteenth century is closing with almost as much threat of war as its predecessor saw a hundred years ago and the wonderful change that has taken place in the world is shown by the fact that the most bellicose nation now is Japan, which as a world power was absolutely unknown then. The center of greatest disturbance is China and the latest considerable wars are in South Africa and the Philippines, territories that then were as unlikely to witness the descent of strong military expeditions as the Arctic regions. Then the United States occupied the strip of land between the Alleghenies and the Atlantic, and were too weak to enforce the performance of treaties. Now the whole breadth of the continent is under our flag and a united, wealthy and proud people, with every disposition to avoid the complications of foreign rivalries, find themselves in such a position that their action in China is likely to decide the immediate fate of that country.

There has been great talk about our imperial tendencies, as developed by our occupation of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. We consider it nonsense to apply the term imperialism to our possession of islands off our own coast. We have adopted a policy toward Porto Rico which ought to be extended, and we believe it will be extended, and peaceably, to others of the West Indies. We should seek to secure control of our natural continental outposts and national boundaries. There is no more sense in the presence of foreign nations on the islands off our own coast than there would be in our holding the Isle of Wight and Madeira. Though more distant, the Hawaiian Islands are in the same class, being the nearest islands off our Pacific mainland and nearer to us than to any European power.

We have no intention of discussing the Philippine question, our object being merely to point out that imperialism, so far as we practice it, is confined entirely to our action there, for we deny the propriety of the term as applied to any of the Atlantic islands. Even the cession of the Philippines is not so distinctively imperialistic in its tendencies as our position in China. It is difficult to speak authoritatively upon the situation there, but it seems to be time that if the great powers were to put into immediate execution the designs which they expect to enforce ultimately there would be instant war, not so much with China as among themselves. What a spectacle! A hundred years ago Belgium was in the "cockpit of Europe." In the twentieth century China may enjoy that notoriety!

If the rivalry of nations over the spoil of China were confined to the European powers it might be possible to anticipate the end of it all. They are all so embarrassed by home interests and dangers that are well known that their action in any conceivable case can be estimated with fair approach to correctness. The Chinese situation is complicated by the entrance of Japan, demanding loudly to be considered in any division of China and possessed of an Army and Navy that ought to suffice to enforce her claims. Japan occupies a position of remarkable strength. Her war with China gave her army valuable practice and showed that her military preparations were not only on an important scale, but based upon sound and carefully matured plans. The number of her soldiers is small compared with the great armies of Europe, but in discipline and intelligent direction both her Army and Navy have shown a well proved title to stand with European forces. This, however, merely establishes an equality, or in the modern diplomatic jargon, a "parity" with the Europeans.

Japan's real strength is in her nearness to the scene of hostilities, if hostilities come, and in her remarkable political position as the one free lance among the bel-

ligerent powers. The advantage of being within a few hundred miles of the fighting ground, instead of 10,000 miles away, as an European antagonist would be, is well shown by the experience of the English in South Africa. If the Boer positions had been manned by the Japanese army that overran Corea it is probable that the three beleaguered towns would have fallen and Lord Roberts would still be fighting a doubtful campaign in the Free State. The Boers have had neither the numbers, the pluck, nor the skill of the Japanese, and it is doubtful whether a well led and well trained army of 75,000 brave men can be worsted by any force that can be brought against them by an enemy 10,000 miles distant.

Japan's political position makes her the phenomenon of the world. She has absolutely no entanglements. The other nations cannot work their will in China for fear of consequences at home. They dread to seek alliances on one side for fear of the results which may follow on another. Japan has nothing to fear. She is at the beginning of her career as an international power, with her way all before her. It is her isolation that is "splendid" and if it is managed rightly it ought to secure for her the dream of centuries, a footing on the mainland.

As we understand the question that dream is the great subject of contention at present. Japan has no missionaries in danger, no capital in Chinese railroads, and if it were only the security of her subjects in China that were to be guarded the Emperor could safely keep his marines at home. Such a step is not in his calculations. If there is to be a division of the old and moribund Celestial Kingdom he proposes to be in the deal. If European powers are to work their will on China he must be left free to do as much by Corea. Theoretically the proposition is fair, and morally it stands on the same footing as the contemplated action of the Europeans.

Japan is much stronger now than when she fought China. Her fleet has been improved enormously and the existing political situation is all in her favor. There is no strong reason why France, Germany or Italy should object to her occupation of Corea. England is not in a position to act in opposition just now, and even if Russia were as prone to war over the dispute as Japan seems to be she could hardly enter upon the conflict without precipitating the fate of China. Such a consequence may be unwelcome to Russia and to the other European powers, but Japan is simply indifferent to it. Japan's voice is probably for the division of the Chinese estate, with Japan among the heirs, and if she is not counted in the partition she is capable of making the business a very ugly one.

Her exclusion from the political jealousies of Europe, her cynical indifference to the future of that continent, and her absorption in her own advancement place Japan in the advantageous diplomatic position America has held so long. It took the European world a long time to realize the powerful influence we derived from our indifference to territorial acquisitions and our absorption in home development. Japan's purposes and action are necessarily different from ours. Her narrow territory is crowded already, and it is not development but expansion that she needs. This has been clearly understood by her statesmen, and they seem to have been persuaded from the first that it could only be had as the fruit of successful war. Such views might be thought incompatible with a parallel between her situation and ours, but in both the entire separation from European interests and fears is the controlling factor.

If Japan must be reckoned with in any division of China, as seems probable, the cheapest arrangement for the other powers is to let her take Corea and Manchuria up to the Amoor river. Russia already has Liaotung, with its port and fortress of Port Arthur, and the Europeans could then go on and carve up China as they pleased. As we have said before, it is not to the interest of the United States to see this done, but if it is to be done it is more to our interest to see Japan included among the beneficiaries than to see her left out. At present our State Department seems to be adhering to our proper role as peacemaker.

## THE KIRKMAN CASE.

We stated very clearly at the time the facts concerning George W. Kirkman who has been restored to his position in the Regular Army by Act of Congress. The act on his behalf gives the President authority to restore Major Kirkman to his position in the Regular Army as captain of the 23d Inf. with rank, pay and allowances from the date of dismissal. In their report on the bill the Committee on Military Affairs say: "1st Lieut. Kirkman was brevetted major for distinguished gallantry at El Caney, and afterwards received his volunteer commission. On January 24, 1900, when on a brief visit to Manila, it was charged that he and others were somewhat under the influence of liquor; that his pistol was discharged by his careless handling, and that he created a disturbance. He was not on duty. The sentence of dismissal after trial by court-martial was carried into effect by order of Gen. Otis without reference to the President. The War Department and Secretary Root report that the sentence was too severe and recommend favorable consideration of the bill so far as it relates to his restoration as captain to the Regular Army only, but the forfeiture of the commission as major of volunteers to remain. The bill is amended accordingly. The report of the Secretary of War and extract as to Lieut. Kirkman's gallantry at El Caney are annexed. A gallant life should not be ended wholly for the facts proved, which have been carefully examined."

The Secretary of War reports that in his judgment the sentence was unduly severe, and the finding of guilty

under the charge of "conduct unbecoming," etc., of doubtful propriety. The excellent service of this young officer and the recommendation of his superiors justify leniency in his case. Accompanying the letter of the Secretary is one from Major E. B. Savage, 8th Inf., recommending 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Kirkman for the brevet of major.

Some of the Senators continued until the last hours of Congress to talk nonsense about armor plate. They asserted that the dignity of the United States required the government to resist the demands of the existing makers and talked wildly about a knife being at the throat of government etc., ad lib. We need armor and cannot have a navy without it and the nation is deeply concerned in getting it and getting it promptly, but there is no national question involved in its cost. The honor and safety of the nation are just as well served by armor at \$550, \$1,000 or \$10 a ton provided the quality is the same. The price we pay is merely a question of faithful performance of duty on the part of officials and no one can say they have shirked their responsibilities in this respect. Fortunately the whole subject is now confided to the Secretary of the Navy and we doubt if his action will please Senator Tillman and his followers. The Secretary is likely to conclude that a factory which costs \$4,000,000 to build, \$600,000 a year for sinking fund and repairs, draws off an important number of naval officers from sea service and establishes what must practically be a new bureau in the Department, besides putting the Department to the expense of running a 12,000 ton plant to produce 4,000 or 6,000 tons yearly, introduces too many uncomfortable problems to suit him. We do Congress the justice to say that it often does the right thing though only after savage attacks upon the very course it adopts finally. It has now arranged that armor is to be bought for our present necessities and has left the factory question in abeyance. Congress certainly deserves praise for refusing to leave the Navy in a position of danger in order to subserve private views of economy. The unpatriotic course so strongly urged on it of pretending to appropriate money for ships but refusing to empower the Secretary to contract for material has been set aside definitely.

A correspondent at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, writing to us under date of June 4, of the trial for murder of Reuben Lewis, accused of the murder of Samuel Brown, both soldiers of the 25th Infantry, says that counsel for the defence succeeded in having the indictment quashed on the ground that Lewis was not being tried by a jury of his peers, in that no colored man was on the jury, petit or grand. United States District Attorney Ferrell informed our correspondent that this postponing of trials in capital cases has allowed self-convicted criminals to escape for want of witnesses. Mr. Ferrell cited several similar cases where the witnesses were in the U. S. Army and ordered to Manila. The expense of bringing them back from Manila was too great, and the prisoners escaped a just conviction. He said he would write to the Secretary of War asking that in case the companies were ordered away, the witnesses be transferred for the time being to such organizations as remained. Mr. Ferrell has announced his intention in the event of the request being refused, of arresting every witness and placing him in confinement until the trial comes off. The Lewis case is now postponed till Nov. 6.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, of the 24th Inf., delivered a lecture at the Soldiers' Institute, Manila, April 28, on the "Rise and Fall of the Kiss." Without entering into a discussion of the lecture which was delivered in the chaplain's best style, it might be suggested that it would be difficult to select a subject better fitted to develop homesickness in men thousands of miles from their sweethearts. With an orchestral accompaniment properly sentimental the complete melting of the stern warriors could have been successfully effected. If Mr. Allensworth's example is followed by other chaplains we may expect to hear of addresses to the soldiers on such warlike themes as "Sweethearting on the Banks of the Wabash," "Joys of Courtship at American Army Posts," and "The American Girl the Best of All."

One of the bills that should have been passed by Congress is H. R. 6064, giving the per diem clerks, draftsmen, etc., employed by the Navy Department outside of Washington the same privileges respecting leave of absence as are granted to those employed at Washington. The Committee in favorably reporting the bill said: "Why should they be discriminated against in this matter? All private shipyards grant such privileges and also pay their men for extra time and when they are sick; but here is a class of Government employees who are barred from these privileges and are required to work the year round or lose the pay for any time lost. They are the only employees under the Government in similar positions, coming under the various departments and bureaus of the different Cabinet officers, who do not receive pay when absent with leave."

It will please all friends of the Revenue Cutter Service to note that it is ably represented at this year's sessions of the Naval War College by Lieut. H. G. Hamlet and Lieut. J. C. Hooker. All branches are thus represented at the College, a fact that Captain Stockton, the president, referred to in felicitation in his opening remarks to the class and in introducing Assistant Secretary Hackett. The gratifying announcement has been made that some time during the summer a lecture on the scope and work of this small but important branch of the service will be presented before the College.



## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following is the merit roll of the graduating class of the Military Academy. The first five in the list are recommended for appointment in the Engineers or any other branch of the service. The next five, down to and including Baer, are recommended for the Ordnance, Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry. The next twenty, down to and including Nones, are recommended for the cavalry, artillery or infantry, and the last twenty-four for the cavalry or infantry:

1. Pillsbury	2389.70	28. Frohwitter	2061.75
2. Adams, E. M.	2341.47	29. Amos	2043.93
3. Lukesh	2280.79	30. Nones	2043.64
4. Rhett	2262.97	31. Glade	2033.66
5. Slattery	2261.50	32. Hyde	2029.98
6. Lawson	2238.76	33. Carson	2026.20
7. Pope, F. A.	2224.31	34. Mitchell, H. E.	2023.75
8. Youngberg	2207.49	35. Benjamin	2006.06
9. Hamilton	2205.49	36. Allen, E. E.	1983.76
10. Baer	2205.31	37. Watson	1977.49
11. Whitlock	2198.45	38. Gleaves, S. R.	1976.64
12. Martin	2163.03	39. Bowen	1971.38
13. Wood	2151.59	40. Doyle, F. C.	1967.16
14. Morris	2148.90	41. Morey	1966.77
15. Stokely	2138.54	42. Robinson, J. F.	1967.16
16. Westervelt	2137.44	43. Goethe	1966.77
17. Davis, E. G.	2133.38	44. Jackson	1963.36
18. Grant, W. S.	2131.02	45. Dixon	1940.22
19. Buck	2124.20	46. Rockwell	1932.26
20. Hopkins	2106.15	47. Brice	1929.67
21. Wesson	2103.53	48. Perkins	1921.18
22. Hillman	2101.11	49. Wren	1907.44
23. Birnie	2098.85	50. McManus	1900.67
24. Sunderland	2084.54	51. Comly	1871.14
25. Deems	2070.50	52. McIntyre	1836.77
26. Fenner	2063.71	53. Harvey	1773.40
27. Mumma	2061.93	54. Thomas	1761.88

The head man of the graduating class, Pillsbury, has made marvelous record for scholarship. The system of marking has been changed this year so as to show the exact standing of each member of the class. Under the old system only the relative standing from lowest to highest has shown.

All of the first class were graduated, and there were no deficiencies in the second class. The list of cadets found deficient is as follows: Third class, to be turned back, Bull and Phillips; to be discharged, Doyle, J. R. Fourth class, to be turned back, Gould, McKie, Murphy, J. J., and Wilson, A. H.; to be discharged, Brensinger, Burton, Gough, Grieves, L. C., Kunzig, Loomis, Maddox, Robinson, R. L., Smith, M., Snorf, Sulzer and Warren.

The new officers of the cadet corps were announced in orders June 13. They are: Captains—Cadets Johnston, E. N., Guthrie, Clark, F. W., and Smith, W. D. Lieutenant and adjutant—Cadet Jewett. Lieutenant and quartermaster—Cadet Poole. Lieutenants—Cadets Lahm, Peek, Lee, Browning, Jordan, Dougherty, Bettison, Cox, Browne, B. F., Canfield, West and Bryant.

Sergeant Major—Cadet Crissy. Quartermaster sergeant—Cadet Hobson. 1st sergeants—Cadets Longley, Casad, Hannum and Hinrichs.

Sergeants—Cadets Linton, Abbot, Frankenberger, Mitchell, W. A., Gilbert, Sheridan, Brooke, Carpenter, Stevenson, Moran, Telford, Goodspeed, Tyler, O. N., Foster, Frazier and Terrell.

Corporals—Cadets Grant, U. S., MacArthur, Nichols, Howze, Leeds, Murphy, G. M. P., Cocheu, Collins, Williams, F., Smith, F. H., Schley, Jones, J. S., Adams, L. M., Gray, Q., Hodges, C. B., VanNatta, White, Pope, A. M., Upham and Parker.

Appointments of non-commissioned officers to have effect during the absence of the present third class on furlough: Acting sergeant major, Cadet Williams, A.; acting quartermaster sergeant, Cadet Baird; acting first sergeant, Cadets Burnett, Russell, Troxel and Peace; acting sergeants, Cadets Symington, Knight, Barnes, Pilow, Bower, N. E., Caples, Willing, Maybach, Prunty, Shinkle, Currie, Platt, Pratt, Brown, L., Brigham and Sherrill.

The new officers wet their commissions in a literal sense for each one of them was seized by his admiring comrades and plunged uniform and all into a tank of water, making a bee line on the double quick for his quarters when he emerged to change his clothes. As the members of the graduating class appeared in their "cits" they were compelled to stand on a fence, where their friends could have an opportunity to admire them.

The summer addresses of the graduating class are as follows:

Adams, Edward M.	care of Major Adams, custom house, New Orleans, La.
Allen, Ernest E.	3143 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.
Amos, Frank P.	Kimball, Kimball Co., Neb.
Baer, Joseph A.	406 Briggs street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Benjamin, Julian A.	Garrison, Putnam Co., N. Y.
Birnie, Upton, Jr.	2350 North 20th St., Philadelphia.
Bowen, Frank S.	Sharonville, Hamilton Co., Ohio.
Brice, Pressley K.	Winnboro, Fairfield Co., S. C.
Buck, Frederick L.	Erie, Erie Co., Pa.
Carson, Clifford C.	Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind.
Comly, George B.	12 E. 11th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Davis, Edwin G.	Samaria, Oneida Co., Idaho.
Deems, Clarence, Jr.	1116 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md. (After July 4, Fort Sheridan, Ill.)
Dixon, Varlen D.	Dixon, Webster Co., Ky.
Doyle, Fred C.	25 Winter St., Room No. 19, Boston.
Fenner, Raymond	Virginia City, Madison Co., Mont.
Frohwitter, Charles L. J.	16 Saxton St., Dorchester Dist., Boston.
Glade, Herman	Brunswick, Lake Co., Ind.
Gleaves, Samuel R.	Wytheville, Wythe Co., Va.
Goethe, James	Varnville, Hamilton Co., S. C.
Grant, Walter S.	Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Hamilton, Stanley B.	Fort Schuyler, Westchester Co., N. Y. H.
Harvey, Charles G.	1764 Mississippi Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Hillman, Leroy T.	2417 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hopkins, Jay P.	Cassopolis, Cass Co., Mich.
Hyde, Arthur P. S.	Port Chester, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Jackson, Robert F.	392 Washington St., Middletown, Conn.
Lawson, Charles R.	Gloucester, Essex Co., Mass.
Lukesh, Gustav R.	586 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio.
Martin, Charles F.	Clarendon, Monroe Co., Ark.
McIntyre, Augustine	P. O. Box 323, Chattanooga, Hamilton Co., Tenn.
McManus, John	Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
Mitchell, Harry E.	Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.
Morey, Lewis S.	319 Camden St., San Antonio, Texas.
Morris, Willis V.	Dayton, Columbia Co., Wash.
Mumma, Morton C.	423 Putnam St., Findlay, Ohio.
Nones, Edward P.	Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Perkins, George T.	225 South 7th St., La Crosse, Wis.
Pillsbury, George B.	Box 935, Lowell, Middlesex Co., Mass.
Pope, Francis A.	1712 Bolles Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Rhett, Edmund M.	362 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Robinson, James F.	Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kan.
Rockwell, Verne LaS.	Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa.

Slattery, John R., Athens, Athens Co., Ohio.  
Stokely, William P., 822 West 8th St., Canton, Ohio.  
Sunderland, Archibald H., Delavan, Fawcett Co., Ill.  
Thomas, Richard M., 315 Lehigh St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.  
Watson, John, Merriam, Johnson Co., Kan.  
Wesson, Charles M., Centerville, Queen Anne Co., Md.  
Westervelt, William I., Corpus Christie, Nueces Co., Texas.  
Whitlock, Frank O., 103 E. 5th St., Winona, Minn.  
Wilen, John W., Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., W. Va.  
Wood, Robert E., 516 Walrond Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
Youngberg, Gilbert A., Cannon Falls, Goodhue Co., Minnesota.

## DEDICATION OF CULLUM HALL.

The programme for the dedication of Cullum Hall at West Point recently published in the Army and Navy Journal, was carried out on the evening of Tuesday, June 12, 1900. Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the Academy, in behalf of the trustees having charge of the building, finally delivered the property in a brief speech to Gen. E. L. Viele, President of the Association of Graduates, who in his turn transferred it in like manner to the Secretary of War who in an eloquent speech, eulogistic of the Academy, received it in behalf of the Government. Speeches were also made by Lieutenant General Miles, Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., General Charles F. Manderson, President of the Board of Visitors and General Charles F. Grosvener and Senator Thomas H. Carter, members of the Board, and Prof. Peter S. Michie who was loudly called for.

A feature of the occasion was the hearty reception accorded to General Otis. Indeed, the applause which greeted his appearance was so vehement and long continued that he was obliged to wait for some time before commencing his brief address.

The dinner was an excellent one, the hall with its appropriate decorations was a thing of beauty and joy and gave visible proof that its generous donor had built a memorial which will preserve his memory as long as the Academy shall continue its noble work of training young men for the defence of the country he loved and served so well.

The speeches were excellent, especially that of Secretary Root and we regret that our space does not admit of their publication entire. The graduates sang their patriotic songs, and the Academy band discoursed sweet music.

The following graduates attended the dinner: 1842, John S. McCalmont; 1843, George Deshon; 1845, William F. Smith; 1846, DeLancey Floyd-Jones. 1851, Caleb Huse; 1852, James W. Robinson; Alexander McD. McCook; 1853, William P. Craighill; Alfred E. Latimer; 1855, Alexander S. Webb; George D. Rugles; 1857, Henry M. Robert.

1860, James M. Wilson; 1861, John W. Barlow; Lawrence S. Babbitt; J. Ford Kent; Joseph F. Farley; 1863, Peter S. Michie, Frank H. Phipps, John G. Butler, James R. Reid; 1864, David P. Heap; 1865, Milton B. Adams, Alfred E. Bates, Alexander W. Hoffman; 1866, Francis L. Hills; 1867, Thomas H. Barber, Samuel R. Jones, George A. Garretson; 1868, Henry Metcalfe, Thomas J. March, Loyall Farragut; 1869, Eric Bergland, Charles Braden, Samuel E. Tillman, Remembrance H. Lindsey.

1870, Francis V. Greene, Edward E. Wood, Charles W. Burrows, Charles W. Larned, Samuel W. Fountain; 1871, George B. Davis, John McA. Webster; 1872, Rogers Birnie, Frank O. Briggs, Henry H. Landon; 1873, W. H. Coffin, Augustus C. Tyler; 1874, Wright P. Edgerton, Russell Thayer.

1875, Smith S. Leach, Eugene Griffen, William A. Simpson, Elbert Wheeler, John P. Jefferson, William N. Dykman, George R. Smith, Edwin B. Bolton; 1876, Heman Dowd, Alexander S. Bacon, William R. Hamilton, Granger Adams.

1877, Henry Goldman, Thomas H. Barry, Robert T. Emmet; 1878, Frank E. Hobbs, William J. Elliott.

1879, Gustav J. Fieberger, Lorenzo L. C. Brooks, John A. Johnston, Albert L. Mills, Henry DeH. Waite, Percy Parker, N. J. Whitehead.

1880, George W. Goethals, Samuel W. Dunning, George H. Sands; 1881, J. Walker Benet, Samuel E. Allen, Daniel H. Boughton, John J. Barbour.

1882, Eugene J. Spencer, Warren P. Newcomb, Charles G. Treat; 1883, Henry C. Davis, Beverly W. Dunn; 1884, Edwin B. Babbitt, John B. Bellinger.

1886, Avery D. Andrews, Samuel Reber, W. H. Bean, Malvern-Hill Barnum, Charles C. Ballow.

1887, Richmond P. Davis, Wirt Robinson, George F. Landers, William C. Rivers, Pierrepoint Isham, James T. Dean.

1889, Edmund M. Blake, Wilmet E. Ellis, Alexander R. Piper, William Lassiter.

1890, Frank G. Mauldin, Fred W. Sladen, Samuel G. Jones, Henry G. Lyon.

1891, Joseph T. Crabbs, Charles P. Echols, Richard L. Livermore, James F. McIndoe, Jay J. Morrow.

1892, George Blakely, Frank W. Coe, Jay E. Hoffer, James P. Jervey, J. R. Lindsey, William R. Smith, H. H. Whitney.

1893, David M. King, Matthew C. Smith, George F. Hamilton, John C. McArthur.

1895, Nathan K. Averill, Jens Bugge, Harry Burgess, Joseph L. Knowlton, Norton F. Smith, David S. Stanley, Herbert A. White.

1896, Robert E. Callan, John B. Christian, James W. Hinkley, Jr., Frederick W. Lewis.

1897, Halstead Dorey, Frederick E. Johnston, Francis H. Pope; 1898, Amos A. Fries, James A. Woodruff; 1899, Ralph S. Granger, James B. Ray.

Among the invited guests were the members of the Board of Visitors, Surgeon-General Sternberg, Col. Geo. W. Baird, U. S. A., Capt. Charles F. Clark and Rev. Herbert Shipman.

Captain Clark was called for to respond to the Navy, but the gallant and modest sailor of the Oregon, who was never known to turn his back on an enemy, had fled in dismay at the prospect of a speech to his friends.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1900.

To follow the course of events which have marked the past week with a brief notice is all that is possible in the circumscribed space of a letter. To give anything like an adequate conception of the beautiful setting for the various exercises would require an artist's pencil or the pen of a ready writer. An account was given last week of the mimic warfare waged between the opposing forces of white and blue in the sham battle on Wednesday afternoon, which attracted crowds of spectators. The scene of operations was surrounded by an interested throng on foot, while the movements of the troops were followed more comfortably by the Board of Visitors and others in the carriages which lined the route.

The grass plain was for a brief space a camping ground

on Thursday afternoon when the drill in castramentation showed the rapidity with which an impromptu camp might be pitched. The members of the 4th class demonstrated what it is possible to accomplish in one year in the way of muscular development, etc., under the scientific training of an able instructor. The programme of exercises which follows was watched with intense interest by the Board and other visitors present, who testified their appreciations by enthusiastic applause.

The usual demonstration greeted the efforts of the cadets in the exercises in the riding hall on Friday afternoon. To avoid overcrowding tickets of admission had been issued. Thirty-two members of the 1st class proceeded to demonstrate what could be done with a horse when under perfect control. The bareback riding was the most popular feature of the exercise. The drill was under the direction of Captain Sands.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the last baseball game of the schedule was played with the 7th regiment team. The home nine scored a victory of 5 to 1. This was the result at the end of the even inning. As there was some time remaining, another inning was played in which the regiment made three runs. This would make the score 5 to 4. Friends of either team may take their choice. At the game with Columbia the score was 10 to 3 in our favor. The cadets were much elated over their successive victories, none the less welcome for coming late in the season.

The arrival of the Secretary of War on Saturday afternoon was attended with all the usual formalities. A review followed by a reception at the quarters of the superintendent closed the official proceedings.

A large and very delightful cadet tea, given by Miss Banister, preceded the cadet hop in the evening. Miss Banister's guests were the young ladies of the post and the cadets of the 1st, 2d and 3d classes.

The services of dedication of the new Roman Catholic Chapel on Sunday morning were elaborate and impressive and the little chapel was filled to its utmost capacity (350) by officers, cadets and visitors who were present by special invitation. After the services of dedication, confirmation was administered to the young son of the commandant by Bishop Farley. After the religious exercises Father O'Keefe entertained a large number of priests at Lady Cliff. Fifteen ladies were Father O'Keefe's guests at dinner at the rectory. Mrs. Buel, widow of General Buel, who is at the post with her daughter, Mrs. Hyde, presided.

At the cadet chapel services were conducted by Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the Academy. Rev. Dr. Curtis of the Board of Visitors preached an eloquent and forceful sermon from the text, "Seekest Thou Great Things for Thyself? Seek them not." Jer. xiv. 5. The Chaplain followed Dr. Curtis with a few words of affectionate advice, farewell and blessing. The Chaplain's interest in the class of 1900 was especially strong, as they had begun their careers at the Academy at the same time with him. In the evening Father DeShon, a classmate of General Grant at the Academy, addressed the meeting of the Cadet Y. M. C. A. in the dialectic hall.

On Monday morning the Field Day sports were held at 9 o'clock. The class of 1901 scored the largest number of points, 134; 1902 came next with 82 1-2 and 1900 third with 30 points.

The following are results of events:  
100-yard dash—Clark, 1901, 1st; Hodges, 1902, 2d; Barlow, 1903, 3d. Time, 10 2-5 seconds.  
440-yard run—Shannon, 1902, 1st; Keller, 1902, 2d; Prentice, 1901, 3d. Time 53 seconds.  
Running high jump—Barnes, 1901, 1st; Lahm, 1901, 2d; Casad, 1902, 3d. Height, 5 feet 7 inches.  
Putting shot—Peek, 1901, 1st; Bunker, 1903, 2d; Doyle, 1903, 3d. Distance, 34 feet.  
Running broad jump—Perkins, 1901, 1st; Nelly, 1902, 2d; Herr, 1902, 3d. Distance, 19 feet 11 inches.  
120-yard hurdles—Carithers, 1902, 1st; Barnes, 1901, 2d; Hayden, 1901, 3d. Time, 17 4-5 seconds.  
220-yard dash—Clark, 1901, 1st; Barlow, 1903, 2d; Riggs, 1901, 3d. Time, 23 1-5 seconds.  
Pole vault—Peek, 1901, 1st; Lahm, 1901, 2d; Burton, 1903, 3d. Height, 10 feet.  
Throwing 16-lb hammer—Hopkins, 1900, 1st; Bettison, 1902, 2d; Guthrie, 1901, 3d. Distance, 93 feet.  
Relay race—Class 1901, 1st; class 1903, 2d; class 1902, 3d.

On Monday evening the graduating ball was held in Cullum Hall. An original, tasteful and pretty hop card had been designed for the occasion by Cadet Comly. Among the receiving party were the Secretary and Mrs. Root, the Superintendent and Mrs. Mills and Cadet Comly. During the intermission Professor Edgerton presented on behalf of the A. O. A. to the cadets' athletic association a silver cup valued at \$1,000. It is to be held for the football team of the Military or Naval Academy which shall win in succession three games of football. The cup is the joint gift of two officers, one representing the military, the other the naval branch of the service. The members of the football team advanced to receive the gift from Professor Edgerton, while the corps joined in singing a football song which recalled the contest on Franklin Field.

The drill in Practical Military Engineering took place at 9 a.m. on Tuesday morning.

General Otis arrived at noon and was greeted with enthusiasm and all the military form to which his rank and hard service have so well entitled him. He was met at the wharf by the Secretary of War and the Superintendent. A salute was fired. The corps of cadets escorted the carriages. At the corner the officers alighted, the corps was drawn in line opposite the Superintendent's quarters, the band played "Hail to the Chief," the colors were dipped. The general and his aides were received at the Superintendent's house by Mrs. Mills, whose guests they were during their stay at the post.

At 2:30 the guns boomed out a salute to General Brooke, and about 5:30 General Miles arrived and the cadets were reviewed. It has been some time since such a number of officers of high rank were gathered here. General Miles, General Otis, General Brooke, General Chaffee and General Bates, with several staff officers, standing together in their brilliant uniforms, made an impressive spectacle. Gen. John M. Wilson was present in citizens dress. After the review, occurred the last parade for the 1st class, Colonel Hein reviewing the parade. At the close of the parade the members of the graduating class marched to the front without their guns, and the remaining members of the corps marched by, giving them a marching salute.

The graduating exercises were held under the elms in the historic spot made sacred by association. '97 was the last class whose graduation was attended by to-day's ceremonies. The following is the programme of exercises: 1. Music: U. S. M. A. band, a very sweet transposition of the song "Some Day." 2. Prayer: Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain. "America," an eloquent address by General Manderson, President of the Board of Visitors. The Secretary of War made a strong address, the theme of which was loyalty. The lieutenant-general addressed a few words of welcome and advice to the young graduates, who then received their diplomas from the hands of Colonel Mills. As is customary each man received applause, but the best was kept for last, and the "enth" man received an ovation when he



was handed his sheepskin. The Benediction was pronounced by the Chaplain and the crowd dispersed and reassembled in front of barracks to hear the new appointments made by the cadet adjutant who officiated in this capacity for the last time.

The Board of Visitors to the Academy this year contained six old soldiers. Messrs. Manderson, McCook, Grosvenor, Capron, Evans (of the Confederate service), and Church; two educators, Prof. Houston, of the University of Texas, and Mr. Kaufman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charleston, S. C., and a distinguished divine, Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Cincinnati. Senator Harris is a graduate of a military institute. The other members were Senator Carter and Congressman Slayden, of Texas.

The graduates and furloughmen left the post on Wednesday "standing not upon the order of their going." Some of the number were the fortunate recipients of an invitation from Gen. Greene to make the trip on his yacht "Wild Duck." Others went in more democratic fashion by boat and train. Both classes assembled at the "Casino," New York, to witness a production of the "Casino Girl." The furloughmen were in uniform, the graduates in evening dress. The cadets and graduates testified their appreciation of several "hits" in their honor by giving the West Point and class cheers. The leading actress donned cap and sword in one of the scenes, which portions of uniform were borrowed from the visitors for the occasion. The class of 1900 will report at their respective stations for duty on August 1. The graduates' leave is usually until September 30.

The play last evening was followed by dinner at the Murray Hill. The following were among the toasts at the 1900 dinner:

"Class of 1900," responded to by L. G. Davis; "Our Spoonbills," J. G. Goethe; "Peter and the Squire" (i. e., Profs. Michie and Davis, who are among the most popular of the instructors), by M. C. Mummia; "Graduation Leave," by J. P. Robinson; "Our Reunion in 1925," by Walter S. Grant.

The battalion, composed of the first and third classes, were to have entered camp this morning at 10. A heavy rain has made the encampment a rather undesirable abiding place.

Within a few days the President will make the additional appointments to West Point authorized under the Military Academy appropriation act of the past session of Congress. He is already besieged with applications for these appointments, but it is believed he will adhere to precedent and give the appointments, for the most part, to sons of Army and Navy officers. All of the additional appointments will doubtless be made before the next meeting of Congress in order to escape the necessity of appointing young men in answer to the requests of Congressmen.

These cadets for West Point have been appointed under the increase provided in recent legislation from the states at large: William A. Howard, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Roderick Dew, Tecumseh, Neb.; Otto L. Brumzell, Reynolds, Idaho; Thomas C. McRae, Prescott, Ark.; Emmett E. McInnis, Sherman, Texas.

#### RECESS COMMISSIONS.

Since the adjournment of Congress the following recess commissions in the regular and volunteer armies have been granted:

Major Alfred C. Markley, 24th Infantry, to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, June 9, 1900, vice Potter, 22d Inf., retired from active service. Capt. Edwin B. Bolton, 16th Inf., to be a Major, June 9, 1900, vice Markley, promoted. Major John H. Calef, 1st Artillery, to be a Lieutenant Colonel June 6, 1900, vice Field, 3d Artillery, retired from active service. Captain James O'Hara, 3d Artillery, to be a Major June 6, 1900, vice Calef promoted. 1st Lieutenant Elisha S. Benton, 7th Artillery, to be a Captain June 6, 1900, vice O'Hara, promoted.

Under the provision of section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, Brigadier General Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., to be Adjutant General with the rank of Major General June 6, 1900.

In the 32d Infantry, 2d Lieutenant Benjamin R. Wade, 32d Infantry, to be a 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1900, vice Weaver, discharged. In the 11th Cavalry, 1st Lieutenant George W. Winterhorn, 11th Cavalry, to be Captain June 7, 1900, vice England whose commission expired by constitutional limitations. 2d Lieut. George Curry, 11th Cavalry, to be a 1st Lieutenant June 7, 1900, vice Winterhorn, promoted. In the 43d Infantry, 2d Lieutenant Morton L. Avery to be a 1st Lieutenant, 43d Infantry, May 11, 1900, vice Evans, killed in action.

Under the provision of section 12 of March 2, 1899 to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant; Lieutenant H. Brockman Wilkinson, of Alabama, now acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., June 8, 1900, vice Edmonston, 34th Infantry, deceased.

#### THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

For fortifications and other works of defence Congress appropriated this year \$3,045,000, \$180,000 of this was for dynamite batteries, \$335,000 for land and new buildings, \$200,000 for sea walls and \$2,000,000 for gun and mortar batteries. For armament of fortifications the total was \$3,917,728. Proving-ground, Sandy Hook, \$62,100. Watervliet Arsenal repairs, \$18,000. Board of Ordnance and Fortification, \$100,000. For the Emery elevating carriage, \$40,000. The price fixed for steel for heavy guns is twenty-two cents per pound, and it is provided that the Secretary of War may use part of the appropriation for the purchase of steel-wire seacongs guns. \$50,000 is appropriated for the patent of the Gregory Gerdum gas check.

Major G. S. Bingham, U. S. A., recently appointed Quartermaster General of the Department of Alaska, has started for St. Michael's, Alaska, where he will have his headquarters. He left Seattle, where he had been since March 28, on June 6, taking with him perhaps the most important expedition that has gone to that part of the country. The time spent at Seattle was devoted to the arranging of details for supplies necessary to the trip and subsequent movements. Included in the party are companies of the 7th U. S. Inf., together with a large force of laborers, cooks, etc., or in all about 2,000 persons. With the expedition material is also carried for the building of fortifications at St. Michael's, Nome and two other places in the Alaska territory. The distance which Major Bingham and the expedition will have to cover by water is 2,700 miles and the voyage will occupy seventeen days.

The War Department authorities are contemplating a rather large movement of troops from Cuba to the Philippine Islands immediately after the Cuban elections are ended. As has been repeatedly stated in the Army and Navy Journal it is upon the recommen-

dation of General Wood that the Secretary of War has decided it will be practicable to make this transfer, and, in view of the fact that in November next the Department will begin the work of bringing home the volunteers on duty in the Philippines, these troops from Cuba will be greatly needed. Although General Otis believes the insurrection in those islands has been practically quelled, he does not believe it would be safe at present to reduce the present strength of the army on duty there. For many years, if this government decided to retain the Philippines, it would be positively necessary to maintain a large army in and about Manila in order to keep the natives in order. Taking into consideration this fact it will be a long time before most of the regulars on duty in the Philippine Islands are ordered home. The troops which will be ordered from Cuba to the Philippines to take the place of the volunteers will consist of infantry and cavalry. The force of artillery now stationed there is considered adequate for all purposes and hence it will not be increased unless future developments make it necessary. There is a rumor to the effect that the 9th cavalry will be the next regiment to receive orders to go to the Philippines.

The Boston Sunday "Herald" of June 10 has an interesting article on the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, which reached the 100th anniversary of its establishment on June 12, 1900. It was sold to the Government for \$5,500 June 12, 1800, Benjamin Stoddard being at that time Secretary of the Navy. Pictures of Rear-Admiral Cromwell, Naval Constructor Tawressey and Civil Engineer Gregory are given, as well as of a number of the buildings. Since the war of 1812 the following vessels have been built at the Navy Yard: Washington, 74 guns, 1815; Alabama, 74 guns, 1864, renamed New Hampshire; Santee, 1855, now practice ship at Annapolis; Concord, keel laid 1827; Paul Jones, keel laid 1837, abandoned for Preble, launched 1839; Congress, launched 1841; Saratoga, 1842; Portsmouth, 1843; Saranac, side wheel steamer, first built at yard, 1848; Franklin, largest ship ever built at yard, 1864; Mohican, first screw steamer, 1859; Kearsarge, screw steam sloop, 1862; Ossipee, screw steam sloop, 1861; Sebago, side wheel double-ended, 1861; Mahaska, 1862; Sonoma, 1862; Conemaugh, 1862; Sacramento, 1862; Pawtuxet, 1863; Shawmut, 1863; Nipsic, 1863; Passaconaway, ironclad, known also as Thunderer; Massachusetts, keel laid 1863; Piscataqua, renamed Delaware, steam frigate, 1866; Minnetonka, renamed California, steam frigate, 1867; Illinois, steam frigate, 1864; Port Fire, ordnance tug, 1864; Blue Light, ordnance tug, 1864; Contocook, steam sloop, renamed Albany, 1864; Agamenticus, ironclad, renamed Terror, 1864; Algoma, screw steam sloop, renamed Benicia, 1868; Monongahela, stranded in St. Croix, West Indies, rebuilt here in 1868; Marion, 1873; Enterprise, 1873; Essex, 1874.

A board of naval officers has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to select two lieutenants of the Navy who must be retired under the Naval Personnel act to make room for the promotions under this act. A sufficient number of officers, with the exception of these two lieutenants, have applied for voluntary retirement. The board is composed of Rear Admiral John A. Howell, president; Rear Admirals Silas Casey, John W. Philip, Francis J. Higginson and George W. Sumner. The recorder of the board is Lieut.-Comdr. Henry McCrea. The board will meet at the Navy Department on June 18. This is the first time it has been necessary for the Department to retire any officers under this section of the personnel act.

Assistant Secretary Hackett proposes to place bronze tablets commemorating historical occurrences in the naval stations, and is having an examination made of the records with that end in view. At the Portsmouth yard the house where Farragut died will be marked, and at Washington a tablet will show that Commodore Tingley laid out the station and created it. Other tablets will show the famous ships built in each yard, and at Norfolk the Civil War vicissitudes will be chronicled.

Admiral Dewey has called a meeting of the Naval General Board at Newport for June 25. The sessions will continue for at least a week in connection with the course at the War College.

#### PERSONAL.

Gen. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pearson are still in Washington, D. C., at the Ebbitt House.

The U. S. S. Chicago, flagship of Rear Admiral Schley, has been quarantined at Montevideo for ten days.

Arrivals at the Hotel Aquidneck, Newport, R. I., June 13, included Lieut.-Comdr. J. P. Lawrence, U. S. N.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. N., has left Brooklyn, N. Y., for his summer home, "The Moorings," Bolton, on Lake George, N. Y.

Dr. Jos. A. Guthrie, U. S. N., recruiting surgeon of the Norfolk naval station, underwent a surgical operation on June 9, the results of which will confine him to that institution for several weeks.

Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., Mrs. and Miss Hoy have left Washington, D. C., and have gone for a short stay at Narragansett Pier, R. I. From there they will go to Bar Harbor, where they will pass the summer.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Gertrude Ellen Watson, a niece of A. A. Surg. Argyle Watson, of New York, formerly of the U. S. N., to Mr. Stephen Wood Linnington of that city.

Miss Elizabeth Ellen Starr gave a morning musicale on Wednesday, June 6, at her residence, the Terraces, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., in honor of her house guests, the Misses Randall, daughters of Senator John Wirt Randall, and Miss Dyer, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer, U. S. N.

In referring to the assignment of Major W. C. Gorgas as chief surgeon of Havana and Pinar del Rio, the Havana "Herald" in a recent issue says: "This is really a promotion, but the people of Havana who have a knowledge of the excellent work accomplished by Major Gorgas as Chief Surgeon and as Chief Sanitary Officer of the Department of Havana, desire that he remain in this city. His work here has not only been highly satisfactory to the officials, but the people in general have accorded the work of the Major the most favorable comment. He is thoroughly conversant with the sanitary department, knows what has been done, the work now in progress and what should be done in the future. It is for this reason that the people desire that he be placed in charge of the sanitary department of Havana under the new order of things. It is understood that General Wood has requested that Major Gorgas be retained as sanitary officer."

Col. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., has left Chicago Ill., for a visit to Coburg, Canada.

Major W. Stanton, 8th U. S. Cav., has left Kansas City, Mo., for Lawrence, Kas.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lauchheimer have sailed on the St. Louis for Europe.

Mrs. Audenried is visiting relatives near Philadelphia, and from there she will pass the summer at Deer Park, Maryland.

Miss Veasie has returned to Washington, D. C., from a visit to her friend, Mrs. C. R. Nutt, near Frederick, Maryland.

Admiral Franklin, U. S. N., and Mrs. Franklin, are still in Washington, D. C., at their home on 19th street, N. W.

Miss Nellie Hunt, daughter of the late Secretary of the Navy Hunt, sailed for Europe on the St. Louis with Mrs. Hobart and Mr. Hobart.

Col. John W. French, 22d U. S. Inf., recently from the Philippines Islands, on sick leave, is temporarily stopping at Gramercy Park Hotel, New York.

Sir Thomas Vere Gooch, of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, England, and nephew of Lieut. Williams-Foots, now serving in the Philippines, is a guest of Mrs. Williams-Foots at Port Schuyler, New York.

We are informed of the death on Friday morning, June 15, at 143 W. 47th st., N. Y., of Helen Warren, wife of Col. James A. Buchanan, U. S. A. The funeral will be held at Rutland, Vt., on Saturday afternoon, June 16.

Miss Lina Delavan Bloodgood, daughter of Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, U. S. N., received junior honors in the Classics at Barnard College, the woman's annex of Columbia University, at the commencement ceremonies on June 13.

Brig.-Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., with his wife and daughter sailed from Philadelphia June 16 to spend some months in England and Scotland. His address while abroad will be care of British Westinghouse Electric Co., 5 Norfolk street, Strand, London, England.

Miss Almy, daughter of the late Admiral J. J. Almy, U. S. N., went over to Philadelphia to attend the wedding of her friend, Miss Wanamaker, on June 6, and from there will join Mrs. Almy at Jamestown, R. I., where they will pass the summer.

The marriage of Miss Maria Roosevelt Bunce and Guy Carleton took place Thursday afternoon at St. Paul's church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. A. C. Bunce of that city, and a niece of Rear Admiral Bunce, U. S. N., as well as Governor Roosevelt.

L. P. Hanna, of Kansas, who has been appointed Solicitor and Assistant to the J. A. General of the Navy, an office created by Congress at the session just ended, has been chief clerk of the Judge Advocate General's office for ten years and will be succeeded by Pyckens Neagle, of New York, the law and contract clerk to the J. A. G.

Col. George C. Reld, adjutant and inspecting officer of the U. S. M. C., made his annual inspection of the marine battalion and garrison in charge of Col. Henry C. Cochrane at the Yard at Charlestown, Mass., June 12. "Most excellent," was his comment on what he saw, although he arrived just nine minutes after the telegram announcing his coming was received.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending June 13: Ensign D. M. Garrison, U. S. N.; Naval Cadets H. T. Winston, B. T. Bulmer, W. G. Roper and S. W. Bryant, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, U. S. N., and Mrs. Parmenter, Col. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Major Edwin Bentley, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. V. McClure, U. S. A.; Capt. P. C. Harris, U. S. A.; Gen. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; Mrs. H. Wygant, U. S. A.

The Postmaster General announces that domestic postage rates and conditions now apply to all mail matter to and from Hawaii, Porto Rico, the island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago and Tutuila, including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States. Cuba is still governed by the Postal Union regulations, except mail addressed to or mailed by persons in the United States service in Cuba, to which domestic rates apply.

John L. Branch, representing the estate of the late John R. Bolles, has brought an action to recover the title of the land condemned and given to the United States for a naval station at New London on the ground that the title has reverted because the Government has failed to establish a large naval station; because privileges have been granted to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company; because the Navy Yard was abandoned by official order of the Secretary of the Navy and because the use of the place as a coaling station is not in the intention of the deed of gift.

Capt. William Hamilton, commandant of Fort Schuyler, attended the Alumni dinner at West Point this week. His son graduated number nine in his class. He unfortunately sustained quite a severe injury two weeks ago by being thrown from his horse, but will soon be able to join his parents at Fort Schuyler. All the quarters will be occupied by July 15, and the garrison promises to be very enjoyable. It is a charming spot, immaculately kept, and no more desirable summer station could be found. The ambulance goes to the station at Westchester three times daily, and the Government boat plies back and forth to New York and the harbor posts three times a week.

Major Edward B. Cassatt, of the 27th Vol. Inf., 1st lieutenant, 4th Cav., has arrived home from Manila after a year's active service in the Philippines. Major Cassatt served a year on the staff of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry. At the termination of his detail with General Henry he was granted a leave of absence, but as his regiment, the 4th Cav., was ordered to Manila he gave up his leave and went to the Philippines, where he saw active service in the campaign with General Young's expedition. Major Cassatt, after spending a short time visiting his family at Haverford, Pa., will proceed to Paris, having been assigned to duty there in connection with the Paris Exposition.

The following is a list of this year's graduating class from the Naval Academy, who served at sea during the war with Spain: Robert A. Abernathy, Benj. G. Bartholow, Frank D. Berrien, Robert L. Berry, William F. Bricker, Samuel W. Brvant, William S. Case, John G. Church, Herbert C. Cocke, James H. Comfort, Hayne Ellis, Paul Foley, Charles S. Freeman, Carlos A. Gardner, Julius F. Hellweg, Abram C. Howard, Charles F. Huff, Joseph J. Hyland, William N. Jeffers, Huntington Johnston, Carlton R. Kear, Arthur B. Keating, James C. Kress, Clarence E. Landrum, Daniel P. Mannix, Willis G. Mitchell, Robert Morris, Frederick R. Nalle, Loveman Noa, Hugo W. Osterhaus, John A. Spillman, George W. Steele, Jr., John W. Timmons, William V. Tomb, Charles R. Train, John D. Wainwright, Hollis T. Winston, Ward K. Wortman, Luke E. Wright, Jr., Henry L. Wyman.



## PERSONALS.

Capt. John A. Perry, U. S. A., is at Rye, N. Y.  
General and Mrs. Wm. Sinclair are spending June at Bedford Springs, Pa.

A fire at Fort Wingate, N. M., June 6, destroyed the post exchange and buildings connected therewith.

Chief Engineer A. H. Able and Mrs. Able have gone for the summer to Buena Vista Hotel, Franklin County, Pa.

Lieut.-Col. Jas. P. Kimball, U. S. A., has gone to Tannersville, Greene County, New York, his address being Onteora Club.

Mrs. Haskell, wife of the late Gen. Jos. T. Haskell, has left Washington for the summer. Her present address is Clinton place, Hackensack, N. J.

Col. C. D. Viele, U. S. A., and Mrs. Viele will spend the summer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will go to California for permanent residence in the autumn.

Comdr. Giles B. Harber, U. S. N., is the Naval Attache at the Embassies of Paris and St. Petersburg, and makes his residence in Paris at the U. S. Embassy, 18, avenue Kleber.

Lieut. Wm. R. Rush, U. S. N., is connected with the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and is expected to continue there until the completion of the present course of lectures.

Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., having completed a full tour of sea service on the U. S. S. Prairie, has been detached and is now waiting orders at his home 126 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City.

The friends of Lieut. G. S. Galbraith, U. S. N., and Mrs. Galbraith will be pained to learn of the death of their infant son on the day of his birth at Warren, Pa., June 4. A daughter, born the same day, happily survives.

Lieut. W. H. Allderice, U. S. N., is now on sick leave, but will be prepared for sea service within a short time when he will probably be ordered to Manila. Allderice is living in Washington, D. C., at 1706 Rhode Island avenue, N. W.

Col. and Mrs. Tilford after a pleasant winter at Fort Monroe have reopened their cottage at Fisher's Island, N. Y., accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Cameron, with her family. Capt. Cameron is serving with his regiment, the 4th Cav., in Manila.

Comdr. S. M. Ackley, U. S. N., recently detached from command of the Concord on account of sickness, will return to the United States on the Solace. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby has been detached from the latter vessel in order to assume command of the Concord.

Paymaster Charles S. Williams, U. S. N., is stationed at the Boston Navy Yard as disbursing officer at that station, and in charge of the pay rolls of the civil employees at that yard. This latter is a heavy piece of work, necessitating the most careful attention to details in making up the pay rolls.

Rear-Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., is the Chairman of the Light House Board, headquarters at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and the most experienced officer in the literature of the subject who has ever been detailed for the position. Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Higginson reside at the Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. William R. Dashiell, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. R. N. Pearson, is visiting Mrs. Lafayette Houghton at Aberdeen, Mississippi. After some weeks Mrs. Pearson will return to her old home in Georgia. Mrs. Dashiell will sail on July 1st for Manila, where she will join her husband, Capt. Dashiell, who is now stationed with part of the 24th Infantry at Humangan, Luzon.

Lieut. John Hood, U. S. N., who is at present detailed for special duty with the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., has become an acknowledged expert in all matters relating to telegraphy and electrical science as applied to naval purposes, and his services are in much request in connection with the proposed Trans-Pacific cable now under consideration by the United States Government.

Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. N., sails for Paris on the St. Paul on June 27, his detail for the duty of attending the various congresses at Paris during the Exposition, having been determined for some time since. He will remain in Europe until some date in September next when he will resume duty at the Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Works where he is at present on duty. Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, U. S. N., will remain at Newport News as the temporary successor of Constructor Woodward.

The departure of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee from Cuba called out these complimentary remarks in the Havana "Post": "This sturdy soldier has acted as the bulwark of the Cuban treasury since the United States took Cuba away from Spain, carefully guarding its doors from wasteful inroads and dishonest practices, and leaves the island with the cordial good will of all his fellow citizens and army comrades, and with the esteem of every Cuban official with whom he has been thrown in contact whose esteem is worth the having. The best wishes of a large circle of sincere admirers follow Gen. Chaffee to his new assignment, wherever it may be."

Miss Marion Frances Stewart, of Lynn, and Henry R. Summerhayes, son of Major and Mrs. John W. Summerhayes, U. S. A., of New Rochelle, N. Y., were married in the Unitarian church, Lynn, June 4, the ceremony being performed by the bride's father, the Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, pastor of the church. The church was elaborately decorated by the young friends of the bride with daisies and other field flowers, and the bride's residence, where the wedding reception was held, was similarly ornamented. The bride was gowned in white satin, en train, trimmed with chiffon and duchess lace. She wore a veil, fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Ottoline B. Stewart, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. Cleveland E. Watrous, of Schenectady, N. Y., was best man. After the ceremony there was an informal wedding reception at the bride's residence, 141 Ocean street. The young couple will reside in Schenectady, N. Y.

Edwin Hurd Conger, United States Minister at Peking, says the New York "Tribune," is known as a man of will and nerve. He was graduated from Lombard University in the class of '62. He turned from the schoolroom to military service in the Union army, enlisting as a private in the 102d Illinois Vol. Inf. He served with this regiment until the close of the war, rising to the rank of captain and receiving from the President the brevet of major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field." He began the study of law at the close of the war, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1866, first practicing law at Galesburg in 1868, and then removed to Dexter, Iowa, where he became engaged in farming, stock raising and banking. He was elected treasurer of Dallas County, Iowa, in 1877, and again in 1879. In 1880 the Republicans chose him for State Treasurer of Iowa, and re-elected him in 1882. After this he served three terms in Congress. Before going to Peking he was Minister to Brazil.

Mrs. W. F. Drum has gone on a visit to Owatonna, Minn.

Lieut. M. H. Signor, U. S. N., has left Ocala, Fla., for Newport, R. I.

Major J. B. Houston, Chief Paymaster, U. S. A., should be addressed Portland, Ore.

Dr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Kirkpatrick announce the birth of a daughter at Fort Myer on June 2.

Major A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., arrived in New York June 7 from Porto Rico on the steamship San Juan.

Major D. J. Craigie, recruiting officer at Philadelphia, has removed his office from 1426 Arch street to 1316 Filbert street.

Mrs. C. D. Cowles, wife of Major C. D. Cowles, 17th Inf., with her three sons, will spend the summer at Cape Henlopen, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.

Lieut. Thos. J. Senn, U. S. N., is in command of the auxiliary gunboat Uncas and is also in charge of the light house establishment of the Island of Porto Rico.

Comdr. R. T. Jasper, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his permanent residence in Charlestown, W. Va., and is reported as being in better health than at any time, since his retirement last year.

Miss Ethel Persons and her young sister, Miss Susie Barnett Persons, daughters of Medical Inspector Persons, are traveling through Europe with a party of friends and will remain abroad all summer.

The retirement of Lieut.-Col. Edward Field, 3d Art., promotes Major J. H. Calef, 1st, to lieutenant-colonel; Capt. James O'Hara, 3d, to major; 1st Lieut. E. S. Benton, 7th, to captain, and 2d Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th, to 1st lieutenant.

Comdr. Webster, U. S. N., inspector of machinery at the W. R. Trigg Company Works, Richmond, Va., paid an unofficial visit to Washington the first of last week and conferred with Engineer-in-Chief Melville as to the progress of work at Richmond.

Capt. P. M. Bannon, U. S. M. C., is on duty with the third battalion of marines at Cavite Station, and reports the sanitary condition of the post as beyond praise, the sick roll being smaller in percentage than that of any body of equal size on the station.

Capt. Thos. C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C., commands the marine guard on board the receiving ship Vermont at the Navy Yard, New York. The force serving on this vessel is not a very large one, but having as it does the policing of the Cobb Dock and the care of a large area of valuable territory in the yard, its duties are anything but easy.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U. S. N., has been assigned to the command of the torpedo boat Gwin in addition to his other duties at the Naval Academy. He is a son of the well-known Medical Director Samuel Jackson, U. S. N., retired, whose residence in Washington, D. C., at 1312 Connecticut avenue, has been headquarters for the older class of Naval officers residing at the capital.

Lieut. Yates Stirling, Jr., U. S. N., son of Capt. Yates Stirling, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as watch and division officer on the U. S. S. transport Celtic at Manila. Among the duties of the Celtic are the transportation of stores, men and ammunition for the use of such naval expeditions as are sent out for the assistance of the Army in various parts of the islands to the southward of Luzon.

Asst. Paymaster C. W. Eliason, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Dixie, now en route from Manila to the United States, writes entertainingly of his experiences while at the Philippine capital, and believes that the future of these islands will demonstrate the wisdom of their acquisition, and that ere many years the actual revenue derived from the commerce between these islands and the rest of the world will more than repay the country for every expenditure of money incurred in their subjugation and civilization.

The soldiers of C Battery, 2d Art., commanded by Capt. Schenck, have organized a garrison of the Army and Navy Union, and named it First Lieut. William T. Schenck Garrison, in honor of the late Lieutenant Schenck, who was a son of their battery commander. The widow and child of Lieut. William T. Schenck are still residing at Fort Logan. Mrs. Schenck's parents, General and Mrs. Kellogg, and Misses Lucy and Kate Kellogg are at Fort Logan, where they will remain for a few months until they decide where to settle permanently.

The United States Government is to be congratulated that its naval representative in Chinese waters is possessed of such a "level head" as that of Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., commander-in-chief of the second division of the Asiatic Station. He bears the deserved reputation of being able to do the right thing at the right time, in the right way, however, the responsibility may arise and it would appear from the latest dispatches that this faculty will have ample opportunity for its exercise before the troubles with the Chinese malcontents are satisfactorily settled.

The marriage of Miss Alice Loomis, daughter of Pay Inspector J. Porter Loomis, U. S. N., to Hamilton Adams Gale, son of the late Adams Gale, of New York, took place June 6 at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Van Kleeck, of New York, assisted by the Rev. Joseph McComas, of Annapolis. Miss Catrina Loomis, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Frederick Van Kleeck, of New York, was best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, in Blake Row, Naval Academy Grounds.

Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, United States Revenue Cutter Service, arrived in Port Townsend, May 16, and spent several hours driving about the city inspecting the numerous points of interest in the vicinity. On the drive Captain Shoemaker and Captain Tosier, of the Grant, were the guests of President Charles E. Coon and Mr. E. C. Adams, a special committee from the local chamber of commerce. Captain Shoemaker has been making a tour of the different ports of the Pacific coast. His itinerary included visits to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, Portland and the sound.

The commendation bestowed upon the work of the U. S. Naval War College at Newport, R. I., in a recent speech of Secretary Long, will be read with pleasure, not only by the various officers directly connected with the College, but by the large number of naval officers whose sympathies have always been with the idea of the institution. The present head of the College, Capt. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., has been indefatigable in his labors for the success of the College, and he has been ably seconded by the various officers of all grades who have been detailed for instruction there. A recent highly satisfactory commendation of the Naval War College has appeared in one of the Service papers of Great Britain, and it is safe to say that the opinion abroad is that this School of Application has been of more value to the strategy of the American Navy than any single influence in the country.

Naval Cadet Robert Morris is on a visit to Atlantic, Iowa.

Col. D. W. Benham, U. S. A., has left Cleveland for Bloomville, Ohio.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry, widow of the late general, is at Brookside Park, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Capt. W. S. Simmons, U. S. Rev. Cutter Service, is on a visit to Forks of Pigeon, N. C.

The present address of Major W. C. Manning is care of Detroit Screw Works, Detroit, Mich.

Ensign D. M. Garrison, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty on the Kentucky to take effect July 14.

Lieut. R. S. Douglas, U. S. N., recently on duty on the Richmond, has been assigned to duty on the Kearsarge.

Medical Inspector D. L. Bertolette, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as a member of the medical examining board at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Paul Clendenin and her baby with Miss Clendenin have gone to Hancock, Mass., where they will remain all summer with Mrs. H. B. Osgood, mother of Mrs. Clendenin.

Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav., is at present serving on the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, examining enlisted men for commissions as second lieutenants.

Mrs. Baldwin, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Baldwin, U. S. N., will open her Newport residence some time the present month and will entertain, as in past years, with a lavish hand.

Edward J. Torney, son of Major George H. Torney, U. S. A., commandant Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will graduate from Cornell University, June 21, the thirty-second annual commencement of the University.

The last reports from Capt. G. E. Ide, U. S. N., lately in command of the New Orleans, are to the effect that his health shows no signs of mending and it is believed his sick leave will be more extended than was at first supposed to be necessary.

Col. Robert Huntington, U. S. M. C., retired, is enjoying an extended leave abroad, and from last accounts was in fairly good health. Colonel Huntington will probably return to the United States the latter part of the present year or early in the new year.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty under Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, filling the vacancy made by the recent detachment of an officer from that Board. The office of the Board remains at 1707 G street, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, U. S. N., has taken over the onerous duties of purchasing pay officer and paymaster of the Naval Station at Cavite. The business of this office stands among the most difficult among those pertaining to a pay officer's duties, and it is not supposed that Paymaster Sullivan will remain at that station longer than the end of the present year.

Capt. Henry W. Lyon, U. S. N., is the present captain of the yard at the New York Naval Station, and has inaugurated several much-needed improvements in the methods of transaction of official business at headquarters. The importance of this navy yard is sufficient warrant for the introduction of modern methods in business, and Captain Lyon is very much in earnest in his endeavors for the introduction of every system whereby accuracy can be combined with speed in every department of the yard.

Capt. R. E. Impey, U. S. N., retains command of the Naval Station at Key West, Fla., until the decision of the Navy Department is made known as to his application for retirement under the terms of the Personnel law. The duty at the Key West Station has become somewhat monotonous of late, but as soon as danger from yellow fever has been ended by the advent of cold weather the business of the station will probably be greatly increased on account of the intention of Secretary Long to equip the coal depot at Tortugas with all the appliances of a modern plant. Key West is the natural port of entry for the Tortugas and will speedily become of greater importance than at any time in its history.

Col. Percival C. Pope, U. S. M. C., was at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., June 12, on a brief visit to his birthplace and old command. He is now, says the Boston "Globe," in quite fair physical condition for a man who was "condemned" and sent home from Manila on a stretcher, and came in for congratulations from officers and men alike, for Col. Pope was probably one of the most popular and democratic marine commandants ever here. At the same time it leaked out that he is practically under orders to assume command of the marine post and garrison at the New York Navy Yard. Col. Pope came to Boston from Norfolk, where he has been under treatment recently, and is temporarily residing with his family at the Back Bay.

The mutations to which the naval service subjects its followers was never better exemplified than in the case of Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, U. S. N., whose marriage to Miss Emily Wendell Taylor on June 2 has already been noted. The day preceding that set for the wedding Lieutenant Kellogg was detached from the New York and directed to report for duty as watch and division officer on the U. S. S. Essex, training ship, at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Fortunately for the happy pair, the uncles of the bride, Capt. H. C. Taylor and R. D. Evans were successful in procuring a modification of the orders and the ceremony was performed according to the original programme. Lieutenant Kellogg is a son of the late Comdr. E. N. Kellogg, U. S. N., whose life was sacrificed to duty during one of the yellow fever epidemics of 1884 at the Pensacola Navy Yard. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kellogg will make their future home, "orders and instructions excepted," in New York City.

In anticipation of the arrival in Washington of Major-Gen. Otis the War Department published a long statement of his military service in 1862, when he was commissioned captain of the 140th New York Inf. It recounted his meritorious services in the Civil war and his distinguished services in the Philippines, where he equipped and organized an army, defeated the insurgents and established civil government, and concluded as follows: "The finger of scandal has never pointed at his administration of civil or military affairs in the Philippines. With a fine sense of manly self-respect and manly reserve and with absolute devotion to his country, Gen. Otis went steadily forward. His enemies failed to disturb his balance, interrupt his untiring efforts or provoke a reply. He returns a successful man, having discharged with excellent results duties without precedent in the American military service, combining a great amount of civil administration with the actual conduct of a difficult war and the solving of hard business problems of transportation and subsistence. He has met the test, as all now admit, with success, and his prominent and exceptional services entitle him to a loyal welcome from his countrymen."



## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

We give an outline of the position in which matters of interest to the services, not already mentioned, were left at the adjournment of Congress. The following bills were passed during the closing days of the session:

Authorizing the payment of traveling allowances to discharged enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer forces (S. 3616).

Authorizing detail of an officer on the retired list of the Army as A. G. of the District of Columbia Militia (H. R. 8025).

Granting pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds (H. R. 437).

To issue duplicate of lost check for \$15,348.90 to Major James B. Quinn, C. R., U. S. A. (S. 4756).

Providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Army (S. 4869).

Granting pension of \$30 per month to the widow of Clarence Mauck, late major, 9th U. S. Cav. (H. R. 4571).

To incorporate the American National Red Cross (S. 2931).

To incorporate the National White Cross of America (S. 2581).

Donating condemned cannon to the Commandery in Chief of the Sons of Veterans (H. J. Res. 201).

The following bills were passed by the Senate:

Providing for the appointment of dental surgeons in the Army (S. 4044).

Authorizing the appointment of Thomas Luts Stitt as an officer in the Navy (S. 4737).

Providing that when, in the opinion of the President, the interests of the Army will be benefited thereby, he is empowered to place upon the retired list by executive order any officer who has been suspended from duty, either by sentence of court-martial, or by virtue of an executive order in mitigation of such sentence, for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age (S. 4869).

To adjust and equalize the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy. That all officers of the Navy with creditable records who served during the civil war and who were placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, shall be advanced on the retired list from said date to the rank of the next higher grade; and officers who shall be retired from the positions of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department by reason of age or length of service shall have the rank of rear-admiral. Sec. 2. That all commissioned officers of the Navy with creditable records who served during the civil war and who were placed on the retired list prior to June 30, 1899, shall receive the same pay from said date as the officers of the Navy of the same rank who have been retired since June 30, 1899, but nothing herein shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy (S. 3422).

Providing that assistant surgeons in the Volunteer Army, commissioned by the President as captains, in accordance with the provisions of an act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1899, shall be entitled to the pay of a "captain, mounted," from the date of their acceptance of such commission, as prescribed by law (S. 3054).

## BILLS ON THE SENATE CALENDARS.

The following bills are on the Senate Calendar as made ready for the session opening Dec. 3, 1900, and are given in their relative order on the Calendar.

S. 728: To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service.

S. 7: To fix the rank of military attaches.

S. 1536: To enable courts-martial and of inquiry to secure attendance and testimony of witnesses.

S. 2392: For the relief of the sufferers by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory at Newport, R. I., torpedo station.

S. 1359: To amend sections 1529-30, Rev. Stat., relating to classification of naval vessels.

S. 2199: For the relief of Volunteers who served in the Philippines beyond period of enlistment.

S. 1358: For use of depositions before naval courts.

S. 2355: Relating to suppression of insurrection, etc., in the Philippines.

S. 2859: To incorporate the National Society U. S. Daughters of 1812.

S. 1339: To place James W. Long, late captain, U. S. A., upon the retired list.

S. 3743: For the relief of certain enlisted men in the Navy.

H. R. 6240: For a memorial of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in Washington.

S. 3272: For site and pedestal for statue of Major-Gen. George B. McClellan.

S. 864: For relief of estate of the late William W. Burns, U. S. A.

S. 3759: For relief of homestead settlers who died in U. S. military and naval services, Spanish-American and Philippine wars.

S. 331: For statue to George Henry Ellis, late chief yeoman on U. S. S. Brooklyn.

S. 3683: To increase pension of widows of Mexican war soldiers and sailors to \$16.

S. 2019: To reorganize the Naval Observatory.

S. 1051: Authorizing Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to accept decoration from Government of Sweden and Norway.

S. 4283: Authorizing P. A. Surg. William C. Braisted, U. S. N., to accept decorations from Government of Venezuela.

S. 2172: For promotion of Allen V. Reed on the retired list of Navy from captain to commodore.

S. 3763: For investigation and payment of claims for property used by military service in the war with Spain within the U. S.

S. J. R. 94: Relating to military badges.

S. 4200: For the relief of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A.

H. R. 1136: For relief of parties for property taken by U. S. military forces.

H. R. 9140: Giving credit for service against Spain and in the Philippines under homestead laws.

## BILLS ON THE HOUSE CALENDARS.

The following bills at adjournment were left before the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. The bills are given in their relative order on the Calendar:

H. R. 2965: For the establishment of a military post near Sheridan, Wyoming.

H. R. 404: To preserve the grave of Gen. Daniel Morgan and erect a monument thereon.

H. R. 124: For a monument at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and others in the battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10, 1813.

H. R. 7081: For a monument to Gen. William Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland line in the war for American independence.

H. R. 4557: For an equestrian statue of Major-Gen. John Stark, at Manchester, N. H.

H. J. R. 177: In relation to monument to prison ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. R. 8072: For site and pedestal for statue of the late Major-Gen. George B. McClellan.

H. R. 5499: To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service.

H. R. 972: For the appointment of dental surgeons in the Army.

H. R. 8663: To provide a chaplain for each regiment of the U. S. service.

H. R. 8018: For a revenue cutter for service in Gulf of Mexico.

H. R. 876: To reconstruct post at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for purchase of ground, etc.

H. J. R. 163: For barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defense.

H. R. 3363: For a national park at the battlefield of Stone River.

H. R. 946: Establishing the Atlanta National Military Park.

H. R. 5044: To establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefield Memorial Park, Virginia.

H. R. 9150: To increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the Army.

H. R. 7503: For construction of a revenue cutter for use in St. Mary's River, Michigan.

H. R. 64: To promote commerce, etc., and provide auxiliary cruisers and transports and seamen for Government use when necessary.

H. R. 1027: Authorizing the President to appoint an inspector to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

H. R. 9825: For investigation and payment of just claims for private property taken for military service within limits of the U. S. during the war with Spain.

S. 2: For the construction and operation, under the management of the Navy Department, of a Pacific cable.

H. R. 10505: To establish permanent camp grounds in the North, East, South and West.

S. 4197: For the construction of a revenue cutter for use at Philadelphia, Pa.

S. 2681: For a joint light-house and fog-signal station on the coast of Alaska.

The following bills at adjournment were on the House General Calendar, and are given in their relative order there:

H. R. 4742: To provide for detail of active or retired officers of the Army or Navy to assist in military instruction in public schools.

H. R. 10726: For the appointment of assistant surgeons of Volunteers.

H. J. R. 33: In reference to the employment of enlisted men in competition with local civilians.

S. 1632: To amend an act "Authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths."

H. R. 9676: Classifying naval vessels of the United States.

H. R. 8752: To prevent the selling or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating drinks in any post, exchange or transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States.

S. J. R. 43: Granting life-saving medal of first class to Lieut. Fidelio S. Carter, U. S. N.

H. R. 7571: To prevent the failure of military justice.

The following bills at adjournment were on the House Private Calendar, and are given in their relative order there:

H. R. 1197: For the relief of Dr. Edward Kershner (late U. S. Navy).

H. R. 9420: For the relief of the estate of Major-Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

H. R. 9315: For reissue of a lost check drawn by Major C. C. Sniffen, U. S. A.

H. R. 9762: For reissue of a lost check drawn by Lieut.-Col. E. B. Atwood, deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A.

S. 2960: For the relief of Edward Kershner.

S. 147: For the relief of the widow of Charles Tripler.

S. 403: For the relief of Theodore J. Arms, assistant paymaster, U. S. N.

S. 2245: For reissue of lost check drawn by William H. Comegys, major and paymaster, U. S. A.

H. R. 1708: Authorizing the President to nominate Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list.

H. R. 3651: Placing James W. Long, late captain, U. S. A., on the retired list.

H. R. 9672: To increase pension of widow of Capt. John F. McGlenay, U. S. N.

## GEN. OTIS ON OUR PHILIPPINE FORCES.

In a signed statement published in "Leslie's Weekly" Gen. Otis says: "We cannot get along with any fewer troops than we have in the islands at present for a number of years. Of course volunteers must be brought back as their terms of service expire, and they must be replaced. I think our expenditures will be in future about what they are now."

"The natives are learning slowly to trust us, and my idea of quelling the insurrection is simply to keep scrupulous faith with these people and teach them to trust us. It used to be that we could not believe one word of information brought to us by the natives, but now all this has changed, and some of the most important information comes to us from the natives. During the past three months we have captured more guns than ever before, and most of them were found in caches, the location of which had been disclosed to us by the natives. This is important, for those under arms have only fifteen thousand guns altogether, and they have no money and no means of procuring any more when those are gone."

"Every one asks me about Aguinaldo. He is merely a figurehead; his power was gone when we broke up his government and captured his advisers and his friends. It does not matter whether he is dead or not. No new rebellion will ever gather around him. He is thoroughly discredited; you never hear of him down there. It is only in America that his name is ever mentioned. What are my reasons for the retention of the Philippines? Why, what else can we do? The natives down there sometimes said to me: 'You are not going to leave us?' They want to be protected against the outside world, but mostly against each other. If we are asked a reason for their retention we have only to refer to the great richness of the islands."

Lord Roberts is laboring under a strange affliction. From the moment he landed in South Africa, the commander-in-chief has been pursued by the autograph-hunter, who follows him everywhere, comes with every possible post, does not hesitate to intrude upon him at moments of the utmost significance, and would, but for the determination with which the general combats him, leave him not a moment's rest. Lord Roberts has finally been driven to refuse all requests for his signature.

The Navy recruiting office at Philadelphia, Pa., was abolished June 14, and Capt. J. G. Green has been ordered detached from charge of the office and assigned to the command of the New Orleans, on the Asiatic Station, to relieve Capt. George E. Ide. Captain Green is to sail from San Francisco on June 30, for Yokohama.

## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 73, JUNE 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, supplementary to the Regulations for the Army transport service, approved May 5, 1900:

Upon the arrival of an Army transport at a foreign port the transport quartermaster will call in person at the United States legation or consulate and report the arrival of his ship in port.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 79, JUNE 6, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, June 6, 1900. Section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, provides:

That the senior major-general of the line commanding the Army shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant-general, and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay, and allowances authorized for the staff of a lieutenant-general. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Under the provisions of this act the following are announced as the personal staff of the lieutenant-general commanding the Army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel:

Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., military secretary.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., aid-de-camp.

1st Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, 4th Art., aid-de-camp.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 79, JUNE 6, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the use of balances of annual appropriations in paying for supplies.

G. O. 82, JUNE 12, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations of troops are ordered:

Headquarters, band, 1st and 3d squadrons, 6th U. S. Cav., comprising Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, will proceed by rail fully equipped for field service to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., there to be sheltered and put in readiness for duty in the Philippine Islands in such manner as the commanding general, Department of California, may direct, and to remain at that station until such time as transportation for men and animals is available. Such horses as cannot be shipped in animal transports, now at San Francisco, will be sent to Portland, Ore., for shipment on transport Lennox, due June 26, 1900. Upon the departure of Troop D from Fort Reno, O. T., and Troops I and L, 6th Cav., from Fort Sill, O. T., the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, will make the necessary arrangements to replace them by two troops of the 8th Cav. from Fort Riley, Kan., and will also make arrangements to transfer the necessary number of horses to mount those squadrons, from such cavalry troops now serving in his department as are available for this purpose. Commanding generals of departments will by concert of action arrange with the commanding general, Department of California, for details of movement, and will report hours of departure and the strength of commands by telegraph to the adjutant general of the Army.

The 2d Squadron of the 6th U. S. Cav. (Troops E, F, G and H) will retain its present stations and will serve as the depot squadron for the regiment as contemplated by paragraph 2, General Orders No. 153, August 21, 1900, from this office, and enlisted men who are unfit for duty with the active squadrons, and enlisted men who have less than a year to serve will be transferred to the depot squadron, and a sufficient number of enlisted men, if possible, be transferred to the active squadrons in order to bring them up to the maximum strength prior to departure.

Property left behind by the troops will be securely packed, stored, marked and listed, in duplicate.

Troop commanders will make every proper effort to have married men going abroad arrange to provide for their families by allotments of pay as contemplated by General Orders No. 149, August 17, 1900, from this office.

G. O. 5, MAY 21, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Capt. A. B. Dyer, 6th Art., will, in addition to his duties as recruiting officer in San Francisco, assume the duties of signal officer of this department, relieving Major Frank Greene, signal officer, U. S. V.

G. O. 7, JUNE 5, 1900, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

1st Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, 7th Inf., is designated as census enumerator at Wallace, Idaho.

CIR. 206, JUNE 1, W. D., PAYM. GEN'L'S OFFICE.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury for the information and guidance of officers: No. 103. Leave of absence in excess of thirty days under General Orders No. 167, adjutant general's office, of 1900, in connection with half-pay status of officers. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIR. 235, MAY 29, PAYM. GEN'L'S OFF., U. S. A.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 102. Increased pay for exercise of higher command—2d lieutenant exercising command of 1st lieutenant not entitled, as duties of both grades are essentially the same. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 5.

For appointment U. S. A.—General officer.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., to be brigadier-general, U. S. A., vice Otis, nominated for appointment as major-general, U. S. A., to rank from the date of acceptance by that officer of his commission as major-general.

Volunteers.

To be major-general.

Brig.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. (major-general, U. S. V.), June 16, 1900, vice Merritt, to be retired from active service on that date under the requirements of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant.

Joseph H. Carroll, of Ohio, acting asst. surg., U. S. A., June 4, 1900, vice Warmley, 6th Inf., promoted.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.

2d Lieut. George A. Vernon, 7th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, March 31, 1900, vice Bailey, dismissed.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Corpl. John H. Ruff, Co. H, 34th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 2, 1900.

2d Lieut. Robert C. Corlies, 24th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, April 30, 1900.

Forty-first Infantry.

1st Lieut. John H. Boston, Jr., 41st Inf., to be captain, May 31, 1900, vice Baker, resigned.

2d Lieut. Benjamin L. Towson, 31st Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, May 31, 1900, vice Boston, promoted.

Forty-seventh Infantry.

1st Sergt. Wiley J. Brickey, Co. H, 47th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, June 4, 1900, vice Devine, resigned.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

Sergt. Major Frederick McC. Smith, 28th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, May 31, 1900.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., accompanied by Major Frank J. Ives, U. S. V., chief surgeon; Capt. Frederick S. Folitz, 2d Cav., acting inspector general;



Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf., inspector of schools; 1st Lieut. William J. Barden, engineer officer; 1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed from Matanzas, on an inspection tour, to such points in the department as the department commander may designate. (May 29, D. M. and S. C.)

Brig.-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., accompanied by 1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, Ill., and return to St. Paul, Minn. (June 3, D. D.)

Brig.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., having reported, is assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., to take effect June 4, 1900. (June 3, W. D.)

Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., department commander, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 9th Cav., will proceed to and inspect Fort Wingate, N. M.; Fort Apache, Whipple Barracks, Fort Huachuca, Fort Grant and San Carlos, Ariz. On completion of the above duties they will return to these headquarters. (June 4, D. Colo.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Babcock, A. A. G., is granted leave for one month. (May 31, D. Cal.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, inspector general, U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and inspect the old hospital and hospital steward's quarters, reported to be unsafe for use. (June 5, D. D.)

To enable him to avail himself of sick leave, Major C. H. Murray, I. G., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Secretary to the Military Governor. (May 4, M. G. F. L.)

Major Parker W. West, I. G., U. S. V., will report for duty as inspector general, D. N. Luzon, relieving Major Robert A. Brown. (May 11, D. P.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major George M. Dunn, judge advocate, U. S. V., having reported, is assigned to duty at Dept. of East headquarters until the departure of the next transport—about June 20—for Havana, Cuba. (June 11, D. E.)

#### QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months is granted Major Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A. (June 12, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Richard J. Kemball, now at Fort Washington, Md., is transferred to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Howard Irving, who will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (June 13, W. D.)

Major James W. Pope, Q. M., U. S. A., from duty at Savannah, Ga., and at Charleston, S. C., to Denver, Colo., to relieve Lieut.-Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., who will relieve Col. James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M. General, Chicago, Ill. Col. Lee will retain station at Chicago, Ill., and settle his accounts. (June 12, W. D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 9, S. O., May 29, 1900, W. D., as relates to Comy. Sergt. Edward Murphy, Santa Clara, Cuba, is revoked. (June 3, W. D.)

Comy. Sergt. James Fowers (appointed June 6, 1900, from 1st sergeant, Co. E, 5th Inf.), now at San Luis, Cuba, will be sent to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Jackson S. Britt, who will be sent to Manila. (June 3, W. D.)

Capt. Seth M. Milliken, Asst. C. S., U. S. V., will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as his assistant. (May 11, D. P.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. W. H. Forsythe, U. S. A., will proceed to Sagua la Grande. (May 23, D. M. and S. C.)

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Caldwell, U. S. A., will, on account of sickness, proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for treatment. (June 4, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Thomas J. Walker will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (June 4, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles Gates will, upon the withdrawal of the troops from Camp Wm. H. Osborne, Idaho, be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (June 4, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. C. H. Fischer, U. S. A., will accompany Troop L, 1st Cav., from Camp William H. Osborne, Idaho, to Fort Logan, Colo. (June 4, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur M. Fraser, U. S. A., will return to New York City, N. Y., and join the transport Crook. (June 7, W. D.)

Lieut. C. C. Collins, asst. surg., is assigned to temporary duty as Q. M., C. S. and O. O., at the general hospital, Presidio. (June 2, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas C. McCleave, U. S. A., will proceed to the quarantine station, Angel Island, Cal., and take charge of smallpox cases from that transport now at the quarantine station. (June 1, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Fred S. Macy, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the U. S. transport Sherman, to sail from San Francisco for the Philippine Islands about June 1. (May 31, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. James L. Day, U. S. A., now at the general hospital, Presidio, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reporting for temporary duty. (May 29, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. William J. Enders, U. S. A., is assigned to duty in charge of the detachment of the hospital corps on the transport Sherman, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands, to sail June 1. (May 29, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Robert P. Cooke, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (June 9, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Robert P. Cooke, U. S. A., will proceed from Boyce, Va., to Tampa, Fla. (June 9, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Charles E. Bruhl, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (June 9, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Charles E. Bruhl, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for further orders. (June 9, W. D.)

1st Lieut. F. M. C. Usher, asst. surg., U. S. A., will, in addition to his present duties with the garrison of Matanzas, act as sanitary inspector for that portion of Matanzas known as Versalles. (May 31, D. M. and S. C.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Orlando Ducker, surgeon, U. S. V. (June 11, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Edward T. Gibson, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to relieve A. A. Surg. C. D. Buck, U. S. A., who will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (June 6, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. Francis J. Purcell will report for duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 31, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward John B. Anderson, hospital corps, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the general hospital to relieve Hospital Steward James H. Boyle, who will remain on temporary duty at that hospital, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (May 31, D. Cal.)

Leave for six days is granted A. A. Surg. G. M. Bradford. (Fort Ontario, June 4.)

Leave for 14 days is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg. (June 13, W. D.)

Major Frank R. Keefer, surgeon, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer service of the U. S. only. (S. O., A. G. O., June 14.)

Major Orlando Ducker, surgeon, is ordered to San Francisco for duty. (S. O., A. G. O., June 14.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Major James B. Houston, additional paymaster, U. S. V., now on leave from Division of Cuba, to Portland, Ore., for duty as chief paymaster, D. Cal., to relieve Major Jerome A. Watrous, paymaster, U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco for duty. Major Timothy D. Kelcher, additional paymaster, U. S. V., from further duty in the Division of the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., for

duty. Major Beecher B. Ray, additional paymaster, U. S. V., from duty in the Department of California to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty. (June 3, D. Cal.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Clarence E. Dutton, O. D., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on business pertaining to the installation of a small-arms plant and return to his proper station. (June 8, W. D.)

#### 1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Smither, 1st Cav., to take effect after the arrival of Troop L, 1st Cav., at Fort Logan, Colo. (June 11, W. D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., is extended ten days. (June 11, W. D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (June 6, D. M.)

#### 2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav. (June 1, D. M. and S. C.)

S. O. 7, c. s., these headquarters, detaching Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d Cav., to report to Major Tasker, H. Bliss, S. D. U. S. A., Chief of Customs Service, is revoked. (June 6, D. Cuba.)

Capt. W. J. Turner, 2d Inf., will proceed from Calbarien, Cuba, to Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba, for duty. (June 4, D. M. and S. C.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., is extended two months. (June 13, W. D.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY—COL. S. S. SUMNER.

Capt. Benjamin Cheever, 6th Cav., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of cavalry horses for troops in the Philippine Islands. (June 13, W. D.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., will report at Quemados, Cuba, as acting chief commissary of the department. (May 24, D. H. and P. D. R.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Leo M. Cutts, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (June 12, W. D.)

#### 1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, 1900, is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, 1st Art. (June 8, D. E.)

#### 4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Par. 3, S. O. 128, D. E., is amended so as to continue the headquarters of Bat. 1, 4th Art., at Fort Trumbull, Conn. 2d Lieut. John A. Nugent, 4th Art., will, after the distribution of the battery as ordered, take station at Fort Terry instead of Fort Michie. (June 9, D. E.)

The following appointment was, on May 30, made in Bat. H, 4th Art.: Private Steffen E. Bjorseth to be corporal, vice Jacobs transferred.

The following promotion was, on May 26, made in Light Bat. B, 4th Art.: Corporal Walter A. Stanley to be sergeant, vice Clark reduced.

The following appointment was, on June 6, made in Bat. L, 4th Art.: Private Thomas C. Jones to be corporal, vice McManus reduced.

#### 5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, adjutant, 5th Art., is detailed for duty as inspector of the brigade of New Hampshire troops during the annual encampment at Concord, N. H. (June 13-22, 1900. (June 11, D. E.)

The C. O. of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will detail Battery M and the band, 5th Art., for escort duty on June 16 in connection with ceremonies attendant upon removal of the remains of the prison-ships martyrs from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Fort Greene Park Tomb, Brooklyn, N. Y., timing departure so as to arrive at the Navy Yard at 2 p. m., where the commanding officer will report to Gen. Moratio C. King, grand marshal for the day. (June 11, D. E.)

#### 6TH ARTILLERY—COL. E. B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. McIntyre, 6th Art., will report in person to the C. O. U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., as a student officer at the school. (June 12, W. D.)

#### 7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 20, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Brady, 7th Art. (June 7, W. D.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th Art., is detailed to charge of electric light installation for Battery Greene. (Fort Adams, June 7.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., will proceed to Gibraltar, Cuba, and enter upon duty as collector of customs at that port. (June 13, W. D.)

#### 2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Courtland Nixon, 2d Inf. (May 31, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. W. J. Lutz, battalion adjutant, 2d Inf., will proceed to Calbarien, Cuba, for assignment to the command of the troops stationed there. (May 29, D. M. and S. C.)

#### 3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 3d Inf., is still further extended one month. (June 12, W. D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. HALL.

1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the purpose of conducting a detachment of recruits to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 7, W. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., A. G. O., June 14.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

Leave for three days from June 11, 1900, is granted Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, 5th Inf. (June 9, W. D.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Par. 2, S. O. 65, D. Col., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. William Wallace, battalion adjt., 7th Inf., take charge of and conduct detachment of his regiment and hospital corps from Vancouver Barracks to Seattle, Wash., and return to Vancouver Barracks. (June 1, D. Col.)

Co. M, 7th Inf., 1st Lieut. Charles L. Bent, 7th Inf., commanding, fully armed and equipped and supplied with twenty days' rations, will proceed and take station at Wallace, Idaho, relieving the detachment of the 6th Cav. now stationed at that point. On arrival of Co. M, 7th Inf., Major Allen Smith, 1st Cav., will stand relieved from duty at that point and will join his station in the Department of Dakota; the detachment of the 6th Cav., dismounted, belonging to Troops E and H, will be sent to stations at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. Troop L, 1st Cav., Edward's, will be relieved from duty at Camp Osborne, Idaho, and proceed to the Department of the Colorado for station at Fort Logan. (June 1, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. Henry M. Dichmann, battalion adjutant, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. D, 7th Inf., at San Carlos, A. T., and will join his battalion at Seattle, Wash. (June 13, W. D.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWERS.

2d Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 10th Inf., is assigned to Co. L of that regiment. (June 11, W. D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Capt. William Paulding, 10th Inf., to take effect as soon after the elections in Cuba as his services can be spared. (June 11, W. D.)

Capt. Ed. A. Helmick, 10th Inf., acting provost marshal and inspector of police, will accompany Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., on an inspection tour of the department. (May 31, D. M. and S. C.)

Leave for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (June 9, D. M.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., now in New York City awaiting transport to his station, will escort funds being shipped on the transport Burnside, sailing from New York, June 13. Upon completion of this duty Capt. Irvine will report to the commanding general, Department of Porto Rico for further orders. (June 11, D. E.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. M. KIBBIN.

Capt. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspecting officer of the station, Rhode Island Militia during the annual encampment July 5-15, 1900, and will proceed in due season to Providence, R. I., and report to the Governor of Rhode Island for such duty. (June 11, D. E.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. H. BISBEE.

Capt. U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty at Presidio, San Francisco, awaiting transportation to Manila. (June 2, D. Cal.)

The following is a roster of the officers of the 13th Inf., issued from the headquarters at Binalonan, P. I., April 20, 1900, and showing the whereabouts of each officer of the regiment at that time:

Col. William H. Bisbee, commanding regiment; Lieut.-Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Q. M. D. S. J. A. A. G., Dept. of Texas, San Antonio; Major William Auman, Q. M. D. S. Gen'l Recruiting Service, Buffalo, N. Y.; Major Joseph W. Duncan, commanding 2d battalion; Major Cornelius Gardner, on D. S., colonel 30th Inf., U. S. V.; Capt. Arthur Johnson, adjutant; Capt. Henry D. Styer, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Louis H. Bash, coms.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Millen and 1st Lieut. Paul B. Malone, battalion adjutants.

Co. A, San Fabian, Luzon, P. I., Albert B. Scott, captain, absent, sick, at Fort Porter, N. Y.; vacancy, 1st lieutenant; Aldin C. Knowles, 2d lieutenant, sick leave in U. S.

Co. B, Pozorrubio, Luzon, P. I., Frederick S. Wild, captain, commanding company; Frederick W. Fuger, 1st lieutenant, D. S., commanding Co. E; Wm. N. Hughes, Jr., 2d lieutenant, with company.

Co. C, Manavag, Luzon, P. I., Ulysses G. McAlexander, captain, Q. M., U. S. A., Gen'l Hosp., San Francisco, Cal.; Hausford L. Threlkeld, 1st lieutenant, commanding company; Sylvester Bonnaffon, 2d lieutenant, en route to join.

Co. D, San Jacinto, Luzon, P. I., George R. Cecil, captain, military attaché, Bern, Switzerland; vacancy, 1st lieutenant; Albert R. Dillingham, 2d lieutenant, S. D., commanding Co. A; Co. E, Binalonan, Luzon, P. I.; John A. Perry, captain, sick leave in U. S.; Pearl M. Shaffer, 1st lieutenant, sick leave at Centerville, Iowa; Hector A. Robichon, 2d lieutenant, with company.

Co. F, Asingan, Luzon, P. I., Henry T. Ferguson, captain, commanding detachment 13th Inf., Calbarien, P. I.; Thos. M. Anderson, Jr., 1st lieutenant, en route to join; Clifton C. Kinney, 2d lieutenant, with company.

Co. G, Urdauva, Luzon, P. I., James B. Goe, captain, D. S., Fort Missoula, Mont.; Peyton G. Clark, 1st lieutenant, commanding company; William E. Bennett, 2d lieutenant, D. S., with Co. C.

Co. H, San Manuel, P. I., William W. Hughes, captain, sick leave, Columbia, Tenn.; Robert W. Barnett, 1st lieutenant, on D. S. with Co. D; William H. Noble, 2d lieutenant, on D. S. with Co. F.

Co. I, Dagupan, Luzon, P. I., William L. Buck, captain, commanding 3d battalion; Arthur R. Kerwin, 1st lieutenant, in office P. M. Gen'l, Manila, P. I.; William T. Patten, 2d lieutenant, commanding company.

Co. K, Dagupan, Luzon, P. I., John H. H. Peashine, captain, sick leave, Washington, D. C.; Palmer E. Pierce, 1st lieutenant, commanding company; vacancy, 2d lieutenant.

Co. L, Mangaldan, Luzon, P. I., James R. Lindsay, captain, en route to join; Dennis E. Nolan, 1st lieutenant, D. S., major 11th Cav., U. S. V.; vacancy, 2d lieutenant.

Co. M, Dagupan, Luzon, P. I., Samson L. Faison, captain, commanding 1st battalion; Alvan C. Read, 1st lieutenant, commanding Co. H; Milton A. Elliott, 2d lieutenant, commanding company.

Attached—James M. Arrasmith, captain, 18th Inf., commanding Co. F, 13th Inf.; Fredk W. Coleman, Jr., 1st lieutenant, 13th Inf., commanding Co. I; Henry Swift, chaplain, with regiment; Louis P. Smith, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., surgeon 13th Inf., with regiment; Asst. Surgs. Shannon Richmond, Stevens T. Harris, S. A. Yule and Frank DuBois, for duty with 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his sick leave, June 23, 1900, proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for the purpose of conducting recruits to San Francisco (June 13, W. D.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDW. MOALE.

Capt. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., is detailed summary court. (Fort Columbus, June 7.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAS. C. HOOD.

The following promotions and appointments of non-commissioned officers were made in Co. H, 16th Inf., April 25: Corporal Michael Koch to be sergeant, vice Coyle, reduced; Private Charles D. DuComb to be corporal, vice Koch, promoted; Private James Malcolm to be corporal, vice Costello, reduced; Private Harry Shaw to be corporal, vice Denton, reduced; Private Henry J. Foster to be corporal, vice Missimer, reduced; Private Frank M. D. to be corporal, vice Paxton, reduced. Corporal Jesse C. Allen, Co. A, 16th Inf., was, on April 17, appointed drum-major of the band, vice Coulter, reduced.

#### 19TH INFANTRY—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

The leave granted Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., is further extended two months. (June 11, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., Acting Inspector General of the department, will proceed to and inspect the following institutions of learning: State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah, and the regular annual inspection of Fort Du Chesse, Utah. (June 4, D. Colo.)

Lieut.-Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., will proceed to Denver, Col., for further instructions. (June 2, D. M.)

#### 22D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.

The retirement from active service, June 9, 1900, of Lieut.-Col. Carroll H. Potter, 22d Inf., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (June 9, W. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., is further extended two months from June 5, 1900, on account of sickness. (June 9, W. D.)

Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., now at Benicia, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco for examination as to his present physical condition. (June 4, D. Cal.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. BIRKIMMER.

Advices from Manila of April 30 announce that the headquarters of the 25th Inf. has been moved to Taal. Lieut.-Col. Leonard will be in charge. Col. Birkimmer is in command of the Southern District with headquarters at Calamba.

#### 33D INFANTRY—COL. L. R. HARE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry A. Feed, 33d Inf., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. June 12, W. D.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, 33d Inf., will report to C. O. of Presidio, San Francisco. (June 2, D. Cal.)

#### 37TH INFANTRY—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.

The leave granted Major Charles T. Boyd, 37th Inf., U. S. V., is extended one month. (June 11, W. D.)

The extension of sick leave granted Major Benjamin M. Koehler, 37th Inf., is further extended one month. (June 12, W. D.)

#### 39TH INFANTRY—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. Ellis Cromwell, 39th Inf., is appointed Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue, Manila, P. I. (May 7, M. G. F. L.)

Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, 39th Inf., is announced as Secretary to the United States Military Governor in the Philippines, and Major Robert A. Brown, I. G., U



## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Lieut.-Col. Carroll H. Potter (promoted from major, 14th Inf.), to the 23d Inf., to date from May 31, 1900, vice Harts, retired. Major Henry A. Greene (promoted from captain, 20th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., to date from May 31, 1900, vice Potter, promoted. He will join his regiment. (June 3, W. D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Lieut. Col. John H. Calef (promoted from major, 1st Art.), to the 3d Art., to date from June 4, 1900, vice Field, retired. He will join station to which he may be assigned. Major James O'Hara (promoted from captain, 3d Art.), to the 1st Art., to date from June 4, 1900, vice Calef, promoted. He will join the station to which he may be assigned. Captain Ellisha S. Benton (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 7th Art.), to the 3d Art., to date from June 4, 1900, vice O'Hara, promoted. He will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. (June 12, W. D.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. John Donovan, Co. E, 11th Inf., San Juan, Porto Rico; Sergt. William Cuthbertson, Troop B, 1st Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Cook Hugo Baldauf, Battery K, 4th Art., Fort Washington, Md. (June 9, W. D.)

## ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to convene at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, June 1, 1900, for examination for appointment as 3d lieutenants of enlisted men. Detail—Lieut.-Col. P. H. Ellis, 8th Inf.; Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav.; Capt. A. N. Stark, assistant surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Llewellyn Williamson, assistant surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, 8th Inf., recorder. (May 21, D. H. and P. D. R.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Alfred C. Girard, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major George F. Shields, surgeon, U. S. V., is appointed to meet the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, June 4, to examine into and report upon the physical fitness of Capt. Edmund DuBois, 42d Inf., U. S. V. (June 2, D. C.)

A board of ordnance officers, to consist of Capt. Rogers Birnie, Capt. William B. Gordon and Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, N. Y., to prepare examination papers for lieutenants of the line who may apply for transfer to the Ordnance Department. (June 3, W. D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major P. Story, 7th Art.; Capt. Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art.; Capt. Samuel Reber, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will convene at Governors Island, N. Y., June 18, 1900, for the purpose of preparing and formulating a complete system of electrical communications for use in position finding and for artillery fire control and direction for coast armament. The board will proceed to such posts in New York harbor as may be necessary in the prosecution of its labor. (June 11, W. D.)

## COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G. O. 50, JUNE 8, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Publishes the proceedings of the G. C. M. at San Francisco, Cal., March 29, of which Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 3d Art., was president, and Major Stephen W. Grosbeck, J. A., U. S. A., was judge advocate, in the case of Capt. Peter C. Deming, Asst. C. S., U. S. V., who was tried on the following charges: I. "Embezzlement of public money of the United States, in violation of the 6th Article of War." II. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." III. "Forgery, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and specifications, and was sentenced "To be dismissed the service, to be confined in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of three years, and that the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the accused shall be published in the newspapers in and about the city of San Francisco, California, and in the State where the accused usually resides." The record of the proceedings were approved by President McKinley on June 8, and the U. S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., designated as the place for his confinement.

G. O. 81, JUNE 11, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Publishes the following extract of an act of Congress: An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. That the senior major general of the line commanding the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant general, and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay and allowances authorized for the staff of a lieutenant general.

Sec. 2. That the Adjutant General of the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major general in the Army of the United States, and on his retirement shall receive the retired pay of that rank; Provided, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Adjutant General on the expiration of the service of the present incumbent the Adjutant General shall thereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general.

Sec. 3. That the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, and thirty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the thirty cadets appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

Approved June 6, 1900.

G. O. 12, MAY 5, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES. In obedience to the instructions of His Excellency, the President of the United States, the undersigned surrenders the command of the Division of the Philippines and the administration of affairs of the military government of these islands to Major General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. Volunteers.

In thus severing his connection with the command he desires to thank the officers of the Army for the uniform support that they have accorded on every occasion and the willing responses and efficient services they have rendered continuously in the cause of their country. The command has placed him under great obligations for which he can only express his thanks, and in the knowledge that it will continue to render the same support to his able successor, he withdraws conscious of the fact that the interests of the United States and the Filipino people, which are dependent and mutual, will be safely guarded and all difficulties brought soon to a happy termination.

E. S. OTIS,  
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

G. O. 14, MAY 5, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES. By cablegram dated May 4, 1900, the Adjutant General of the Army communicates the orders of the President directing the undersigned to succeed Major General E. S. Otis, in all commands and functions heretofore exercised by that officer in the Philippine Islands; and also communicates the desire that the departure of General Otis be attended with all military honors.

In assuming command under the foregoing order of the President, the undersigned regards it as most fortunate that his first formal action in the premises should be to act in behalf of the War Department in prescribing suitable ceremonies to attend the departure of his distinguished predecessor.

In pursuance of this agreeable duty the Provost Marshal General will give necessary orders for the formation of an escort of honor and for the firing of prescribed salutes; all details relating to the movement will be

conducted under the personal supervision of the undersigned.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR,  
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

G. O. 15, MAY 5, DIV. PHILIPPINES. Brigadier General Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the Department of Northern Luzon.

G. O. 4, APRIL 18, 1900, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON, republishes instructions to secure adequate protection to private property and proper reparation to injured parties, originally published in G. O. 31, Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, August 23, 1899.

## ARMY CHANGES.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of commissioned officers, U. S. A., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office between May 15 and June 15, 1900:

## PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Medical Department—Lieut. Col. Albert Hartuff, D. S. G., to be assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel, April 28, 1900; Major Charles L. Helmsman, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, April 28, 1900; Capt. William Stephenson, A. Surg., to be surgeon, with the rank of major, April 28, 1900.

Artillery arm—Major John H. Calef, 1st Art., to be lieutenant colonel, June 6, 1900; to the 3d Art.; Capt. James O'Hara, 3d Art., to be major, June 6, 1900; to the 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Ellisha S. Benton, 7th Art., to be captain, June 6, 1900; to the 3d Art.

Infantry arm—Major Carroll H. Potter, 14th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, May 31, 1900; to the 23d Inf.; Major Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, June 9, 1900; to the 24th Inf.; Capt. William W. McCammon, 4th Inf., to be major, May 12, 1900; to the 6th Inf.; Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th Inf., to be major, May 31, 1900; to the 14th Inf.; Capt. Edwin B. Bolton, 16th Inf., to be major, June 9, 1900; to the 34th Inf.

## TRANSFERS.

Major Leven C. Allen, from the 12th Inf. to the 16th Inf., May 25, 1900; Major Henry C. Ward, from the 16th Inf. to the 12th Inf., May 25, 1900; First Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, from the 4th Inf. to the 18th Inf., May 31, 1900; First Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, from the 18th Inf. to the 4th Inf., May 31, 1900; First Lieut. George B. Pond, from the 4th Inf. to the 3d Inf., May 31, 1900.

## RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Edward Field, 3d Art., June 6, 1900, for disability in line of duty; Lieut. Col. Wilson T. Harts, 23d Inf., May 31, 1900, at his own request, after thirty years' service; Lieut. Col. Carroll H. Potter, 23d Inf., June 9, 1900, at his own request, after over forty years' service; First Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, 3d Inf., May 25, 1900, for disability in line of duty.

## CASUALTIES.

Killed in action—Capt. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf., near San Miguel de Mayamo, Luzon, P. I., June 3, 1900. Died—Col. George H. Elliott, retired, March 23, 1900, at Marmion, Va. Dropped from rolls—Major Charles M. Rockefeller, 6th Inf., May 12, 1900, as missing since April 23, 1899; First Lieut. Samuel C. Hazard, 1st Art., May 31, 1900, for desertion.

## S. O., JUNE 14, H. Q. A.

A. A. Surg. Edward F. Geddings, to Santiago, Cuba. Leave from June 30 to July 5, is granted Capt. Robert R. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., to Sandy Hook for inspection of seacoast gun carriages.

These assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Lieut.-Col. Alfred C. Markley (promoted from major, 24th Inf.), to 23d Inf., vice Potter, retired; Major Edwin B. Bolton (promoted from captain, 16th Inf.), to 24th Inf., vice Markley, promoted.

A. A. Surg. Eduardo C. Poey will report to C. O. of detachment 6th Cav. destined for service in Philippines for duty en route to Manila.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major James C. Merrill, Surg.; Major Edward C. Carter, Surg., and Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., is appointed to examine 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Peck, 37th Inf., as to his physical condition.

Capt. George L. Scott, 6th Cav., to Pittsburgh, and relieve Capt. Augustus P. Blocksome, 6th Cav., from recruiting duty. Capt. Blocksome will join his troop.

The following named organizations are designated to participate in the Memorial Day exercises in San Francisco, May 30: From the Presidio of San Francisco—The Band, Batteries I and O and Light Battery C, 3d Art. From Fort McDowell—Battery A, 3d Art. From Fort Mason—Battery E, 3d Art. Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., is designated to command the battalion. (May 23, D. Cal.)

The Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio is divided into three engineer districts, to be known as the Engineer District of Havana, of Pinar del Rio, and of Guanajay, respectively, whose geographical limits shall be coincident with the present military districts of the same names. The following appointments are made: To be engineer officer, Havana District (to be designated); to be engineer officer, Pinar del Rio District, 2d Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, 1st Inf.; to be engineer officer, Guanajay District, 2d Lieut. Russell F. Reader, 1st Inf. (May 3, D. H. and P. D. R.)

Major-Gen. Wood, under date of Havana, June 4, calls the attention of commanding officers in the Division of Cuba to the fact that the practice exists of designating the hospital in New York harbor at which sick soldiers arriving from Cuba shall report for treatment. It is desired by the surgeon general and so directed that all sick soldiers arriving at New York from Cuba for treatment, be ordered to report to the medical superintendent of transports for assignment to a hospital. (Cir. 6, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. James Conway, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, U. S. V., will report to Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 43d Inf., commanding Macabebe Scouts, for duty in connection with recruiting and organization of that squadron. (May 11, D. P.)

G. O. 53, 55, 56, 58 and 61, issued from the office of the Military Governor of the Philippines, relate to the civil government of the islands, as does also Circular 6 and S. O. 10.

G. O. 8, April 21, Division of the Philippines, gives instructions to the provost marshal general of Manila with reference to the distribution of recruits arriving from the U. S. Circular 2 gives instructions relative to the gathering of information relative to the territory in the Philippines occupied by U. S. troops. Circular 3 calls the attention of quartermasters at sea coast points to the urgent necessity for prompt discharge of cargo and dispatch of transports and chartered vessels.

1st Lieut. William M. Talbot, Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to the chief signal officer for temporary duty at the Signal Corps post, Fort Myer. (S. O., A. G. O., June 14.)

Leave granted Capt. Robert D. Reade, Jr., 10th Cav., is extended one month. (S. O., A. G. O., June 14.)

Leave granted Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., A. G. O., June 14.)

G. O. 23, March 12, M. G., P. I., gives instructions to officers regarding the disposition of funds seized, and also the distribution of public funds. G. O. 25, March 24, refers to vessels engaged in coasting trade. G. O. 26, March 27, announces civil appointments.

Circular 4, March 23, Mil. Gov. Philippines, relates to the consular service.

Circular 11, April 27, Dept. of the East, announces that the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, 1900," ceases to be available for disbursement after June 30, 1900, except for payment of indebtedness incurred prior to that date, and gives instructions to post commissaries and recruiting officers in the department accordingly.

S. J. Straton, 235 McElroy St., Baltimore, Md., desires the address of some members of Co. H, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, who served during the civil war.

Circular 22, April 23, Paym. Gen'l's Office, U. S. A., publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 26. Extra pay: discharge on resignation and by muster out of regiment taking effect on the same day as end of ordinary leave. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

## VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

## TRANSPORT SHIPS.

ATHENIAN—Seattle to Cape Nome, June 6.  
BURNSIDE—New York to San Juan, June 12.  
CROOK—New York, June 5.  
EGBERT—Seattle, June 2.  
FLINTSHIRE—San Francisco to Manila, May 15.  
GRANT—San Francisco, June 9.  
HANCOCK—Manila, June 3.  
INDIANA—Manila, March 27.  
INGALLS—Havana, May 15.  
LAWTON—Seattle to St. Michaels, June 6.  
LEELANAW—San Francisco, May 31.  
LENNOX—Manila to Portland, May 20.  
LOGAN—Manila, June 14.  
McLELLAN—New York, March 23.  
McPHERSON—At New York, May 31.  
MEADE—San Francisco, Cal., May 30.  
PENNSYLVANIA—Manila, P. I., Feb. 24.  
PORT ALBERT—Manila, P. I., March 16.  
PORT STEPHENS—Manila, May 3.  
ROSECRANS—Seattle to Cape Nome, June 2.  
SEDGWICK—Havana to New York, June 10.  
SEWARD—Seattle to Cape Nome, June 6.  
SUMNER—Manila to San Francisco, June 1.  
SHERMAN—San Francisco to Manila, June 1.  
SIAM—San Francisco, June 11.  
TICOMA—San Francisco, May 15.  
WARREN—Manila, P. I., May 23.  
WRIGHT—San Juan to New York, June 10.  
WESTMINSTER—Manila, June 5.  
WYFIELD—Seattle to Manila, May 20.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.  
RELIEF—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Manila, P. I.  
TERRY—At New York, April 9.

## LATEST FROM MANILA.

The capture of General Pilar, reported in the official despatches, is one of the most important captures yet made. The making prisoner of other high officers announced by General MacArthur makes one of two things or both very plain. Either our forces are so thoroughly gaining the confidence of the natives that the latter no longer wish to conceal the rebel leaders, or our forces have the island so thoroughly garrisoned that even the fidelity to them of their countrymen does not avail the insurgent leaders in seeking to avoid capture.

In a battle with the insurgents in the mountains east of Samiguet, General Grant completely routed the enemy and captured their stronghold after four hours of fighting and without suffering a single casualty.

Summing up the losses of the rebels for the week ended June 10, it is found that more than 200 were killed and 160 captured, while 140 rifles, with ammunition and stores, were seized. The American loss was nine killed, twenty-three wounded, and one prisoner.

The Philippine Civil Commission have been called upon already by a host of visitors, representing all nationalities, professions and interests. As a result they have been able to make intelligent and comprehensive inquiries into the administration of General MacArthur, who was found to be directing civil and military affairs with excellent discrimination and judgment.

Col. Liscum reports the recovery, through influence of the native presidents of Tarlac, of thirty-one out of thirty-three Krag-Jorgenson rifles which were stolen from the 9th Inf. last December.

There were a number of fires in the town of Candaba on June 1 with a loss of \$100,000. Gen. Loyd Wheaton has recommended that the Government spend \$20,000 to relieve the people of the town who suffered by the fire.

An insurgent captain with twenty-nine of his men has surrendered to the Macabebes in the province of Pampanga. He also turned in twenty-six Mauser rifles.

A press dispatch from Condon, dated June 4, says that a majority of the men who were on Major March's recent expedition were ready for the hospital. Of the fifty horses which started with the battalion thirteen survived.

## ARMY WIVES TO USE TRANSPORTS.

Major Gen. Corbin, A. G., gave out the following statement on June 15: "In response to a large number of requests from wives of officers serving in Philippines to join their husbands, the Secretary of War has decided that the wives of regular officers and of volunteer staff officers stationed there can go on government transports when there is room for them, by getting permission from the Quartermaster-General, but owing to the fact that officers of volunteer regiments will soon be returned to this country by the expiration of their term of service, the wives of these officers will not be permitted to go to the Philippines on Government transports."

It is now Maj. Gen. Elwell Stephen Otis, LL. D., Rochester University, from which he was graduated in 1853, having conferred this degree upon Gen. Otis. As he commenced his career as a lawyer and has recently had an extensive practice in the application of legal principles to the government of the Philippines, it is eminently fitting that he should receive this honor from his alma mater. Gen. Otis arrived at Rochester on Thursday night, and a parade in his honor was given on Friday with the Marine Band from Washington in attendance. At 4.30 he gave a reception in the rotunda of the Court House and attended a banquet in the evening.

Otho Ernest Michaelis, formerly private and corporal in Grimes's Light Battery and sergeant in the recruiting service, has declined the President's appointment as cadet-at-large to the Military Academy on account of ill health resulting from service in Cuba, which makes it impossible for him at present to pass the necessary physical examination.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1868.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

## OUR NATIONAL ACADEMIES.

The Fifty-sixth Congress is certainly to be commended for the liberal spirit in which it has dealt thus far with the National institutions for educating the officers of our Army and Navy. The Academy at Annapolis is undergoing a complete renovation and when the plans for the new buildings are fully carried out graceful edifices of stone and iron will take the place of the rickety old buildings which have heretofore disfigured the Academy grounds. Eight million dollars have been appropriated by Congress for the work. It would be well if some similar plan of harmonious improvement could be adopted for the Military Academy.

The Academy buildings at West Point are substantial and sufficiently convenient for present needs, but they will require enlargement to make room for the additional cadets whose appointment has been authorized by Congress. Deducting the casualties usually resulting from the entrance examination, the one hundred appointments will result in the addition of between sixty or seventy to the corps of cadets. This is an addition of one-fifth, and even as it is, for a part of the time it is necessary to put three cadets into rooms only intended for two. Another wing added to the present cadet barracks will probably give the necessary room. Additional room will also be required in the mess hall and more room to accommodate the increase of eight in the number of officers detailed for instruction duty.

Other improvements are also required at the Military Academy, which have been recommended by Boards of Visitors at different times, such as the establishment of an electric light plant, providing heating apparatus for the riding hall and stables, an addition to the ordnance equipment of the heavy ordnance of the best types, and the erection of a new hotel, or the substantial enlargement of the present building, built originally from funds provided by the sale of wood on the reservation and now wholly out of date.

Cullum has provided West Point with a building very much needed for public purposes. Cullum Hall was dedicated this week in the presence of the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant-General commanding and other high officials, besides the graduates of the Academy assembled from all quarters of the United States to do honor to their alma mater. This fine building not only provides a hall for public uses, but it furnishes a place of deposit for portraits of distinguished officers, trophies of war, battle flags, and other relics associated with patriotic wars in which the graduates of the Military Academy have borne a distinguished part. In the same line with this is the enlargement and improvement of the post cemetery, to which Gen. E. L. Viele, a graduate of the Academy, is devoting his gratuitous and loving services.

There has been a slow but steady progress in the improvement of the accommodations for our military cadets during the past ten years, and with a tithe of the appropriation made this year for the improvements of the buildings at Annapolis all that is immediately required can probably be provided. Within recent years new quarters have been constructed for bachelor officers and married soldiers, a hospital for enlisted men and the south wing of the ordnance building have been completed, a new reservoir has been built and a direct pressure fire system has been connected with it, a complete system of cold storage inaugurated and minor changes and improvements have been made. The building of a new observatory, at the expense of the West Shore Railroad, has given an opportunity for the improvement and enlargement of the library building, and this is now in progress.

Congress has this year made an appropriation for an officers' mess building and additional bachelor quarters. It has also provided for enlarging the band to consist of a leader and forty men. It has made an appropriation which will permit the purchase of separate horses for cavalry and artillery drills. These are all substantial improvements and show a good disposition toward the Academy, which gives promise that what is still needed will be provided.

The increase in the number of appointments to the Military Academy came at the last moment and was apparently due to the confusion attending the rush of Congressional business at the close of the session. The proposition to provide an appointment for each Senator met with opposition in the upper house, the conscript fathers being apparently unwilling to burden themselves with this additional patronage. The House made provision in the Academy bill for an increase of fifty cadets, and in conference the number was increased to one hundred. The objection made to this increase by several Senators came too late, as the bill had already been completed in conference.

It is a satisfaction to know that Congress has thus done by the Military Academy in this respect better than it had intended, or was expected. What is practically a needed addition has also been made to the number of naval cadets by permitting the appointment of a new cadet in place of one graduated at the end of his four years' course, and not waiting until he has taken his additional two years at sea and passed his final examination.

Even with the increase of the cadets at the two Academies provided for we shall have no excess of officers for our enlarged Navy and Army. One hundred millions have been appropriated for new vessels and officers must be provided for these. The proper way to attain these is by increasing the number of cadets and not by putting retired officers on active duty. This will not please the officers of either the active or the retired list. It violates the principle lying at the foundation of the retired list, and it will be productive of confusion and much heart burning. It will be four years before the results of these increases in the number of military and naval cadets will be realized. It is certain, meanwhile, that our list of naval vessels will be largely increased and our regular Army increased to three times its size three years ago. Reason as subtly as we may about the horrors of war and the evils of militarism, it is obvious that we are face to face with a situation we cannot avoid, and one whose certainty and the absolute necessity of providing for it will be such controlling factors that they cannot escape public attention. The country can hardly fail to awaken to a realization of our need of more trained officers, if it has not done so already. And even if we had a reasonable assurance that years of peace are before us, the money spent in increasing the number of such lively types of instructed patriots as graduate annually from our two national academies is money well and wisely expended.

It is within the power of Congress, or of individual Congressmen, to increase the number of graduates without additional legislation or anything more than a trifling increase in the annual expenses of the two Academies. This can be done by a more careful selection of candidates to secure those who can pass the entrance examinations and complete the Academy course. Care should also be taken to make selections early so that candidates may have a year in which to prepare themselves for examination. As it is now, only one-third of the cadets appointed to the Military Academy enter upon their studies, complete the course and enter the Army. This is an unnecessary waste of the raw material. Another change that should be made, and one that has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Congress, is in raising the standard of the examination for admission to the Military Academy. At present it is not as severe as the examination required for entrance to a well ordered high school.

It should be remembered that the five or six hundred dollars paid annually to the cadets of the Academies is expended in paying for their expenses at the Academy, the Government providing, in addition to this annual sum, only the buildings and the tuition. The charges against a Military Academy cadet, for example, include his food and clothing, the furniture for his room, books and stationery, policing barracks, a payment to the athletic association, dancing lessons, his laundry, etc. It is a fortunate cadet who can keep the charges against him during the four years' course within the limits of his annual pay of \$540, and the \$100 he is required to deposit when he enters the Academy. As a matter of fact the cadets are constantly in debt for necessary and unavoidable expenses.

## FOR A NAVY RESERVE.

The unwillingness of the Naval Militia to undertake cruises this year in Government war vessels is in line with the opinion of some of the best informed officers of the Naval Militia who have held that the first step in the development of the citizen sailor must be local knowledge and boat work, preceding all attempts to be a man-of-war'sman. The tendency to criticize members of the Naval Militia who have done service in practice cruises on warships because they have lacked the equipment of trained sailors, has naturally dampened their ardor in that direction. Their attitude this year is not to be taken to indicate that interest in the Naval Militia is waning, but rather that the members are desirous of putting forth their efforts in the direction that will yield the best results. This point was thoroughly covered in the able report for the year 1898 by Captain Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of New York. Captain Miller was formerly a lieutenant in the Navy and a lieutenant-commander in the Volunteer Navy in the Spanish-American war. In his report Captain Miller said: "If it be desired to perfect the officers and men of the Naval Militia for deep-sea duty, the general government must provide suitable tools in the way of modern ships. If the general government provides these ships, it would naturally expect a high standard of excellence both in officers and men." This standard, Capt. Miller pointed out, could be obtained by the enactment of a national Naval Reserve law. The observations made by Captain Miller on this point were the result of his experience in the Spanish war. All naval militiamen passing the examinations should belong to the Naval Reserve.

There would thus, according to his view, be two forces progressing towards the perfection set by the Navy—that of the State, sufficient in the future as in the past, to protect its own harbors; that of the Government, to form in time of war its auxiliary naval force. The former would be an organization, the latter a collection of individuals, professionally developed from the State force and from the merchant marine. The National Naval Reserve, in accordance with this plan, should have its own ranks and ratings, and they should be distinct from those of the Navy. No one should be allowed to enter the Navy as an officer in time of war unless he had served in the Naval Reserve. All officers and men of the Naval Militia, who served in the late war, should be eligible for the Reserve, their ranks and

ratings to be determined by a standard government examination. In carrying out these views the general government should standardize the Naval Militia of the various States by refusing to give arms or equipments unless a certain minimum of excellence was reached. The scope of the examinations for entrance to the Naval Reserve would be published. Captain Miller, in his report, urged upon his State the necessity of seeing that Congress proceeded with the immediate organization of a National Naval Reserve, not to take the place of the present State force, but to supplement it. He showed that there would still exist local organizations as schools for naval education; continuing the coast defense training until the individual members could graduate into a national corps.

Among the bills introduced in the closing hours of Congress was one presented in the House by Mr. Foss, H. R. 12126, for the organization of a United States Naval Reserve. It is proposed to include in it all the competent officers and men who had temporary service with the Navy during the Spanish war, honorably discharged graduates of the Naval Academy each to enter with the grade or rank he had at the time of his discharge. The senior line officer in each State is to assume command and organize the force of his State. Thereafter there shall be general enrollment of able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 50 who have served in the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue Marine, Life-Saving, Light-House or Coast-Survey Service; graduates of State Nautical School Ships, members of the Naval militia, masters, mates, engineers, pilots and other qualified officers of the merchant marine, yachtsmen, and all others whose principal occupation is upon the water.

Ex-officers of the Navy and Naval Academy graduates shall receive the position they held in the service; grades and ratings in the Reserve to correspond with those of the Navy. Graduates are to have the preference in promotion and no others are to have higher rank in time of peace than that of lieutenant. In war all officers are to be entitled to promotion up to commander, receiving promotion at the same time with Navy officers of corresponding date. Officers of the Naval Reserve are to be borne upon the Navy Register. The reserves are to be annually drilled, exercised and instructed for two weeks or more as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, and when so employed shall have Navy pay, grades and ratings, expenses for travel and two uniforms. A call to service in time of war is to be enforced by the pains and penalties of desertion. The Secretary is to detail officers and petty officers of the Navy to instruct the Reserves.

Graduates and members of the reserve over 50 years of age are to go into the Second Naval Reserve. They shall be exempt from the annual drill, etc., be authorized to wear uniform on occasions of ceremony and be subject to duty in time of war. Any commissioned officer of the Naval Reserve is to be authorized to fly its flag. Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to put the act into operation.

It is worthy of note that in selecting successors to Rear-Admiral Caillard, the chief-of-staff and his assistants, the French Minister of the Navy chose two officers one grade higher than their predecessors, which while naturally tending to strengthen their authority calls out from a French navy expert the expression of regret that there is not more stability in these posts which are of first importance in national defense. Vice-Admiral Bienaimé succeeds Caillard, and Rear-Admiral Boyle follows. Vice-Admiral Bienaimé is the youngest of the vice-admirals. He was born in 1843, and at 16 years entered the naval school. His only work in war was during the Madagascar war when he was in command of the naval forces in the Indian Ocean. In the course of the expedition of June 8, 1895, he was promoted to a rear-admiral. He was made a vice-admiral in April last. Rear-Admiral Boyle is exactly ten years older. It is understood, in carrying out the "preparations for the naval war, notably the armament and mobilization of the fleet," provided for in the decree of July, 1899, Admiral Bienaimé will be the directing mind.

If we are to believe Mr. Lewis Nixon, who has just returned from abroad, England's indifference to submarine boats is more feigned than real, and the enterprise of our Navy Department in that direction is neither untimely nor excessive. Mr. Nixon, who was formerly a naval constructor in our Navy, is especially observant in such matters, both from natural inclination and because of the requirements of his large ship-building plant at Elizabethport, N. J. He has just completed a two months' tour of investigation in bridge and engineering works in Great Britain. As reported in the New York Tribune, Mr. Nixon said: "Englishmen are now interested in the subject of submarine boats. They deny that they are building or are interested in this class of boats, but at the Admiralty the one subject was submarine boats, and they are watching the work and development of the submarine boats in this country closely. While over there I saw two of the new British battleships, and from my observations I am of the opinion that this country leads in the building of war vessels. Neither of the two I saw can come up to our latest battleships."

Mayor Hart, of Boston, Mass., has received a letter from Rear Admiral N. H. Farquhar, stating that in addition to the New York, Texas and Kearsarge, the Massachusetts and Indiana would accompany his fleet, which is expected to arrive at Boston June 14 and remain over for the 17th of June celebration.



# REINSTATEMENT OF RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

(Testimony taken at the \_\_\_\_\_ Club this \_\_\_\_\_ day of June, 1900.)

Charles Noble, U. S. N., deposes and says in answer to interrogatories as follows:

Q. A large proportion of the retired list is incapacitated for any active service by reason of age and permanent physical disability; is it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Into how many classes may the rest of the retired naval officers be divided?

A. Two: Those who make incomes from civil pursuits, and those who do not.

Q. Will those who make the additional incomes give them up?

A. No, not unless the incomes are relatively small.

Q. Will this class return to the active list or resign?

A. Most of them will probably resign. Some may contest the constitutionality of the act as ex post facto, besides claiming, for instance, that they have entered into contracts, etc., on the faith of the retiring law guaranteeing them against disturbance, save in event of war, and thus seeking to establish a basis for equitable relief.

Q. Then the only certainly available officers are those who are living on their retired pay, and are also able to do active duty?

A. Yes.

Q. Would they have any motive to seek active duty?

A. Certainly—increased emolument, free residence at navy yards, etc.

Q. And a large percentage of the officers last mentioned have been absent from the Navy for many years, and hence may be regarded as practically ignorant of modern naval apparatus and duties?

A. Yes, and their inefficiency consequently follows.

Q. But if knowing this, they still seek the increased advantages of active service?

A. That only shows their material motive to be self-benefit.

Q. How would you interpret the "discretion of the Secretary"?

A. That he could safely yield to "political pull" and justify himself by claiming "exercise of discretion."

Q. "Political pull" to secure what?

A. The best billets on shore—any work, in fact, where there is most to be got, least to do, and where the responsibility can be shifted on subordinates.

Q. You don't mean to suggest that the present Secretary would be likely to yield to such influences?

A. As an individual—no; as a part of an administration—quite safe. Besides, the present Secretary is not to be there forever. We once had George M. Robeson.

Q. Has it not been customary for people in high political places to express their desires to the Navy Department, in the matter of detail, and are not those desires sometimes heeded?

A. Yes, but a rule applied to a whole class has a different effect from instances sufficiently isolated as to be exceptional. It is one thing to act generally under a law of Congress, and another to deal occasionally with particular cases.

Q. Then this act may create what may become a favored class in the officers of the Navy?

A. It may; in other words, it may be the beginning of the direct action of political influence upon the naval personnel, hitherto practically exempt therefrom.

Q. And if it led to the custom of selecting retired officers for shore billets?

A. It would increase the sea duty of the active officers, deprive them of about the only periods when they can make the acquaintance of their families, and create a class of permanent official "tubs" who would reproduce ultimately all the bad features of the Army staff system which we are now trying to get rid of.

Q. What is its effect on the voluntary or involuntary retirement provisions of the Personnel Act of last year?

A. Of course, it goes to show the acrobatic skill of Congress, which solemnly passes an act to reduce the personnel in 1899, and another to increase it a year later. The net result may be immediately to reinstate the retired officer in the active grade from which he was just retired, and keep him there.

Q. So that if an officer asks to be retired, that may be equivalent to his asking to be kept in his grade without further promotion?

A. Yes.

Q. Why should he do this?

A. If he had pull enough to get sent to a comfortable shore billet to which his being on the retired list was a prerequisite, it might pay him to give up further promotion, especially if it involved almost continuous sea duty.

Q. Wouldn't that be rather sordid?

A. No. While a naval officer has not many rights from the Congressional point of view, he is none the less a man and a brother and has some affection for his wife and offspring. He might deem the privilege of remaining with them a set-off to living in a floating iron tank at Manila, even if he bossed the tank.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. Is the retired list of the Navy intended to furnish additional life incomes for men who have shown themselves abundantly able to engage in civil business and make a success thereof?

A. No. It is in a sense sacred, or at least ought to be so, to men who have given their lives to the service and have earned rest and peace, and to those who have become incapacitated through its exposures and hardships.

Q. Then so far as the measure makes the officers not included in the classes you specify do useful work in return for their pay or else give up that pay, it is unobjectionable?

A. It is.

Q. Any excessive proportion of men on the retired list as compared to those on the active list is liable to invite criticism and possible demagogic attack on the retiring system, isn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. And therefore to reduce the retired list by a means which in principle is unobjectionable, is not unwise?

A. That is true.

Q. As between commissioning officers from civil life

or reinstating them from the retired list, which is preferable?

A. The latter, because the retired men certainly know the traditions and customs of the Navy, and will fall into their places with far less friction and disarrangement of discipline.

Q. The present dearth of naval officers is a fact, isn't it; and they must be supplied from somewhere?

A. Yes.

Q. Then if you convince Congress that the retired list men are wholly unsuited, is it not somewhat likely that you may force that body to prefer civilian appointments, as in the Army?

A. Yes, but civilian appointments are—of all the infernal, wicked—

Q. Never mind adjectives. Don't you think that the civilians would work more political pulls to get in, and get more soft billets when they were in, than the retired men possibly could?

A. They would, of course. That's the gouge of it, and—

Q. You have shown that most of the retired men would not return in any event. How many of the remainder would be available—fifty?

A. No.

Q. Can you point out with any certainty even twenty in the line?

A. No.

Q. Wouldn't you let in twenty fellows you used to mess with rather than some hundred "cits" who—

A. Now, look here! You know perfectly well that this is one of the most outrageous attempts to abolish the retired list that misplaced ingenuity ever devised; that it is vicious and—

Q. When a lot of resignees got together twenty-five years ago and proposed the first Naval Reserve scheme which involved their being given merely a nominal status on the Register, didn't you say that they were working to get back to the soft billets of the Navy in order to monopolize them?

A. Yes, but—

Q. Haven't you invariably said that about every proposal that has since been made to put anybody on duty in the Navy from a source exterior to the existing active list, no matter what?

A. You don't understand anything about it. You never were in long enough, and all you ever knew is now obsolete and all over barnacles. Now, let me explain. Of course, you see that—

(Cross-examination closed.)

(Case submitted.)

New York, June 11.

P. B.

## GEN. LUDLOW ANSWERS THE SLANDERERS.

Brigadier General William Ludlow, U. S. A., at present Chairman of the War College Board, but recently in command of the Department of Havana, has written several interesting letters to the Adjutant General of the Army in which he refutes the charges made in some of the daily papers that officers of the Army holding positions of responsibility in Cuba have been corrupt. These letters have been extensively published in the dailies and have thus reached the audience for whom they were especially intended. Of Brigade Surgeon Major Davis, U. S. V., against whom some of the attacks were directed, General Ludlow says: "Dr. Davis was originally selected for this duty by Major General Greene prior to my taking charge in December, 1898, and was continued by me because I found him extraordinarily efficient by reason of his fearlessness, his indefatigable industry, and his conscientious fidelity to his task and responsibility. Davis's work brought him into direct conflict not only with the business interests of numerous individuals but with their ignorance of sanitary matters and their rooted aversion to spending money for sanitary purposes, in consequence of which he incurred hostilities at every turn, from which, at times, it took all the force of my own authority to protect him. Numerous allegations were made of arbitrary and unnecessary procedures, but in no case was any misdoing on his part shown.

"The Cuban atmosphere as to the public service is one of lies and deceptions; accusations are many and proofs are few; but seldom can the actual facts be obtained and verified. People will say almost anything, but will refuse to sign a statement or be sworn to it. In particular are the newspapers as a rule void of verity or virtue, and most of them serve personal interests and depend for their income not on their legitimate sales of issues and advertising, but upon receipts from purchased space or blackmail to avoid public slander or exposure. The evil of falsity and false accusation is widespread and profound, and it will require a long time to eradicate it from the community in general. The American officers in Cuba have had all this to contend with, and nothing but absolute openness of conduct and sincerity of purpose, speech and action can protect them from it.

"The streets and cafes of Havana are chronically rife with the vilest gossip on the part of those, native and imported, with personal or other grievances against Americans and each other, and this oral garbage has been gathered up and spread broadcast through the American press, in the form of irresponsible allegations of gross forms of dishonesty on the part of officers of the Army, who have established their honorable records in the service, and were entrusted with the gravest administrative duties and responsibilities in Cuba. These officers have been engaged since January 1, 1899, in arduous labors of the utmost importance, the prosecution of which involved daily perils greater than those of battle, and have achieved results that have commanded universal admiration and should be the legitimate cause of pride and congratulation to every patriotic American. Their work in great part accomplished, they now find themselves placarded as cheap and vulgar swindlers and blackmailers.

"The conduct of affairs in the city and department of Havana since the American occupation has no dark corners or concealments, and has nothing to fear from the most searching investigation. For every dollar of expenditure there are estimates, vouchers, accounts and reports of record, showing clearly their purpose, their validity and their value. As the responsible administrator in both the department and the city until May 1, 1900, I do not propose that the officers who have performed such hazardous and distinguished service under my direction shall be publicly maligned behind their backs without my protest. Colonel Black, in charge of the engineering of Havana and its vicinity, needs no of Havana and the work accomplished thereby under his defense from me. He is widely known as one of the ablest and most distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and his organization of the municipal service

direction constitute one of the most notable chapters in American history.

"The task in hand was to take over a city wholly disorganized and in the physical and sanitary condition of the Middle Ages, saturated with centuries of filth, dominated by disease, and a terror not only to the coasts of the United States, but to all civilized countries with which it was in communication; to reorganize its entire municipal machinery, and convert Havana into a salubrious, safe and attractive metropolis.

"Reference is made to the considerable sums of money expended monthly for these purposes, and the declaration printed that it would be difficult to find results at all proportionate thereto. Nevertheless the results are of the most obvious nature. The redemption of Havana has been effected in the course of a single year, and the city made cleaner than Washington or any other city that I know. The future interests of Havana and the island of Cuba generally have thereby been profoundly modified, since it has been established that the conditions of living in Cuba can be made as safe and satisfactory as those on our own southern seacoast. In addition, the United States has been freed from the peril of frequent epidemics, which, when they occurred, cost fifteen or twenty millions in loss of life and paralysis of business.

"The deaths in 1898 in Havana numbered 21,252 among a population estimated at 250,000. The corresponding rate of mortality was 85 per thousand. In the first month of the American occupation, January, 1899, this was reduced to 67, and by December, 1899, to 27 per thousand. The decrease continued until for April, 1900, it was less than 24 per thousand. The reduction of 40 per thousand in a single year represents among a population of over 240,000 a saving of nearly 10,000 lives, and the work is still in progress. In addition to this general result there has been effected a practically complete removal of the dread of yellow fever as an obscure and uncontrollable disease, since it has been demonstrated by the work done in Havana that it can be entirely eradicated by sanitation as an epidemic fatality.

"It is but rarely in a century that the opportunity offers for the accomplishment of such conspicuous and indisputably valuable results, and it is almost incredible, in the light of these facts, that Americans should be found willing to prostitute their journalistic privileges and responsibilities, by seeking to convert an honorable chapter of American history into a disgraceful and scandalous record, the falsity of which is susceptible of immediate and conclusive demonstration."

One of the discoveries of modern times is that short wars do not benefit the neutral powers. When a war continues four years, like our Rebellion, there is time for the neutrals to build ships, enter the sphere of mercantile influence which the belligerents are unable to protect as usual, and supplant the foolish fighters. The English gave America a bitter experience in this respect and we are suffering from it yet. But a short war like ours with Spain and the one in South Africa are of little value to nonbelligerents. This consideration ought to guide our diplomatic action in the threatened contest between Russia and Japan. It is hardly to be a long war if it comes. It would only disturb our markets, interrupt the orderly conduct of the monetary and stock exchanges and absorb money that had better be put into industries, and these evils would be felt very promptly. The receipt of somewhat higher prices for some staples, sale of horses and mules and demand for coal would be felt less promptly and would not be felt as blessings by the whole people. Our cue, then, is to discourage the intending duelists, and this, we suspect, is the part the world hopes to see us play. The dispatches say that the powers would be glad to give this country the contract to put down the Boxers, all others standing aloof, and we to retire from the field after victory with all the magnanimity of Washington, Cato, Coriolanus and others. It is a fine part to play but the trouble with going on the stage is that the actor becomes fond of the excitement, and though he says farewell often, never really gives up the profession. We do not want to see our government stage struck in the martial sense.

A student of nomenclature finds that of the wives of several of the Presidents of the United States there have been but one Mary—Mary Todd Lincoln; two Marthas—Martha Dandridge Washington and Martha Wayles Jefferson; two Abigail—Abigail Powers Fillmore and Abigail Smith Adams. Margaret Smith married Zachary Taylor. There were also two Elizases—Eliza Kartwright Monroe and Eliza McCordie Johnson.

There was a second Todd—Dolly Todd Madison. Julia Dent Grant, Lucy Webb Hayes and Louisa Catharine Adams had Christian names more modern and less sedate than Jane Appleton Pierce, Hannah Hoes Van Buren, Rachel Donelson Jackson, Sarah Childress Polk and Anne Symmes Harrison. Frances Folsom Cleveland, Caroline Scott Harrison and Ida Saxton McKinley are familiar to all. Two rather high-sounding names were Letitia and Lucretia—Letitia Christian Tyler and Lucretia Rudolph Garfield.

There was a great tumult at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Louisville, Ky., on June 1, over a resolution reciprocating the feeling shown toward the men of the Gray by Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the orator at the recent reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Fredericksburg. Col. J. H. Shepherd protested against the resolution in language fitted to the wildest days of the reconstruction period, and objected to the resolution, but General Gordon squelched the fire-eater by saying of General Sickles: "On the heights of Gettysburg he stood gallantly in front of my lines, and it was bullets that sent him to the rear with a leg off. For me, I am going to reciprocate the kindly message of the Northern soldier." Wild cheers greeted this declaration. The question was put, and it was adopted with a roar of assent.

The Austrian army manoeuvres will take place this year in the neighborhood of Jaslo-Krasno, not far from the Russian frontier in Galicia. They will be held on a scale hitherto unprecedented in Austria-Hungary. There will be no less than 130,000 infantry in the field, besides 150 squadrons of cavalry, and 72 batteries of artillery with 300 guns. These figures are exclusive of supplementary troops, ambulance, army service, and so forth. Two armies will be formed, as usual, which will carry on a regular campaign against each other. It is believed that the heir-presumptive, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, will be in command of one of the armies. The Emperor Francis Joseph will attend the manoeuvres.



# THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.  
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.  
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. Same as New York.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Colon, May 18. Address Port Limon, Costa Rica.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.  
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Boston June 6. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.  
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Left Nuevitas for Porto, Padre, Cuba. Address Porto Padre, Cuba.

### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo, June 14. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Same as Chicago.

### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.  
IOWA, Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At Bremerton, Washington. Address mail to Bremerton, Washington.  
ABARENDIA (Coiller), Comdr. Benjamin P. Tilley. Arrived Tutuila, April 19. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. At Bremerton, Washington. Address Bremerton, Washington.

### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Commander.  
Address Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.  
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Manila May 28. Address mail to Manila.  
BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Left Colombo June 10 on her return to the United States, pursuing following itinerary: Arrive Aden June 25, Port Said July 4, Gravesend Aug. 1, New York Oct. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Manila May 28.  
BRUTUS, at Guam.  
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Address mail to Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.  
CELTIC, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived Sydney, Australia, May 25. Will return to Manila.  
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Arrived Manila May 28. Address there.  
CUIGOA, Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane April 2. Will return to Manila.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.  
GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Manila May 27.  
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Iloilo.  
IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. Left Hong Kong for Manila May 15, and has probably arrived. Address Manila, P. I.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.  
MANILA, Lieut. Albert L. Norton. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.  
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.  
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. Left Shanghai June 11 for Taku. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred. M. Wise ordered to command.  
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
NANSHAN, at Manila.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. Left Cavite for Taku June 8. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.  
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Taku, China, to protect American interests. Will return to Manila.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. George E. Ide. Arrived at Manila May 22. Address Manila, U. I. Capt. J. G. Green to command.  
OREGON, Capt. George E. F. Wilde. Arrived at Hong Kong May 30. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Cebu, China. Address Manila.  
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived Suez June 4. Returning to United States, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., via Gibraltar. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. Left Shanghai for Chefoo June 13. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.  
YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. Arrived Manila June 14. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

### TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.  
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Navy Yard, New York. June 14. Address there.  
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At New York June 10. Address there.  
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

### TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Left Victoria for Astoria, June 13. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALLIANCE. Placed out of commission June 9 at Navy Yard, New York.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Southampton June 11. Will leave June 21; arrive Copenhagen July 4, leave July 11; arrive Stockholm July 13, leave July 19; arrive Kiel July 21, leave July 28; arrive Havre or Rouen Aug. 3, leave Aug. 13; Hampton Roads Sept. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.  
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left Newport June 6 for Queenstown on European cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Queenstown June 22, leave June 29; arrive Christiania July 8, leave July 15; arrive Kronstadt July 23, leave July 28; arrive Stockholm July 31, leave Aug. 7; arrive Copenhagen Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Amsterdam Aug. 21, leave Aug. 28; arrive Gravesend Aug. 30, leave Sept. 1; arrive Havre Sept. 13, leave Sept. 25; arrive Madeira Oct. 6, leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11;

arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16, leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 23, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 27, 1900. After Sept. 27, 1900, and until Nov. 25, 1900, in care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 25, 1900 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left League Island for Southampton June 3 on European cruise. Following is the itinerary: Arrive Southampton July 1, arrive Leith July 13, leave July 18; arrive Christiania July 22, leave July 26; arrive Copenhagen July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Stockholm Aug. 4, leave Aug. 11 (may touch at Copenhagen); arrive Antwerp Aug. 19, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gravesend Aug. 26, leave Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7, leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30, leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7, leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19, leave Oct. 23; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.  
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 250 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. Sailed from New York City on cruise April 30. Will touch at Southampton, Gibraltar and Madeira. The St. Mary's will remain at Glen Cove a few days, and then go to New London. Boys will be taken aboard at both places. The ship will put to sea from New London straight for Southampton. She will sail through the Mediterranean before returning in September. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At her anchorage at Philadelphia. Will sail on her European cruise early in June in accordance with following itinerary: Leave Philadelphia June 16; arrive Southampton July 16; leave July 31; arrive Havre August 1, leave August 10; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 25, leave Sept. 1; arrive Madeira Sept. 5, leave Sept. 15; arrive Philadelphia Oct. 20. Until Sept. 1 address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Sept. 1 address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

### CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Left Annapolis June 11. Address New London, Conn. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Chesapeake: Leave Annapolis June 11; leave the Capes June 18; arrive New London July 2, leave July 5; arrive New Bedford July 12, leave July 16; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 30; arrive Portland Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport Aug. 21, leave Aug. 23; arrive Annapolis Aug. 14.  
NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Newport News. Address Ft. Monroe, Va. Following is the itinerary of the cruise: Leave Annapolis June 11; arrive Newport News June 12, leave June 14; arrive Lynnhaven Bay June 25, leave June 29; arrive Newport, R. I., July 1, leave July 6; arrive Boston, Mass., July 7, leave July 12; arrive Vineyard Sound and neighboring waters July 13, leave July 17; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 23, arrive Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds July 24, leave July 27; arrive Boston July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 3, leave Aug. 7; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 11; arrive Philadelphia Aug. 13, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

### SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. Left Tompkinsville for New Bedford June 13. Address New Bedford, Mass.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Left Singapore June 12 for Colombo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. M. Southerland. Arrived Washington June 10. Address mail to Washington, D. C.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Chirivico, Cuba. Will proceed to Gibara. Address Gibara, Cuba.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Boston, Mass. Address mail to Boston, Mass.  
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. At Detroit, Mich. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Key West June 13. Address Port Royal, S. C.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived San Diego May 4. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left Manila for Taku, China, June 13. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
STYLLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left Yokohama May 22 for Unalakpa. Address Unalakpa, Alaska, care of Postmaster.  
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Was off Nipe at last accounts. Address Gibara, Cuba.

### UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Southampton, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan about June 16.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Same as New Kentuckysy, Capt. Colby M. Chester. At Lynnhaven Bay. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.  
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.  
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

### RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.  
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Yokohama, Japan, reftitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamshatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 6, 1900:  
Naval Cadet Walter G. Roper. to be an ensign in the Navy, from the 4th day of April, 1900, subject to the examinations required by law, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.  
The nominations which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 9, page 971, were confirmed by the Senate June 5.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 8.—Capt. J. G. Green, detached charge naval recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, June 15, 1900; to command New Orleans as relief of Capt. Ide, via Doric, sailing from San Francisco June 30, via temporary duty Pensacola.

ing from San Francisco June 30, via temporary duty Pensacola.  
N. Con. T. F. Ruhn, detached Crescent shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J., June 11, 1900; to naval station, Cavite, as relief of Naval Constructor Hobson, via Nippon Maru, sailing from San Francisco July 10, via temporary duty Pensacola.

Btsn. P. J. Kane, detached command coal barge No. 2; to naval hospital, New York, for treatment.  
P. Asst. Surg. F. C. Cook, temporary duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.  
Surg. T. A. Berryhill, to Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, Brooklyn, June 14, 1900.

JUNE 9.—Lieut. C. Bailey, commissioned Lieutenant.  
Paym. Ck. Abram Reynolds, appointed upon nomination of Paymaster Peterson; duty connection settlement of accounts of Indiana and Massachusetts.

Paym. Ck. William C. Waldman, appointment revoked upon arrival of Adams at Mare Island yard.  
Paym. Ck. H. Legare Sanders, appointed upon nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster Seibels; duty at naval station, Port Royal, S. C.

Paym. Ck. Robert H. Cowan, resignation, upon nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster Huntington, duty Montgomery, dated Sept. 6, 1899, tendered in letter of June 4, 1900, accepted to take effect from 15th instant.

### JUNE 10.—Sunday.

JUNE 11.—Lieut.-Comdr. A. Gleaves, commissioned Lieutenant-commander.

Lieut. W. Evans, commissioned Lieutenant.  
Surg. F. Anderson, detached naval hospital, Yokohama, upon reporting of relief; to home in United States, wait orders.

Med. Insp. G. E. H. Harmon, detached Oregon, upon reporting of relief; to naval hospital, Yokohama, as relief of Surgeon Anderson.

Surg. F. Leach, detached Yosemite, upon reporting of relief; to Oregon, as relief of Medical Inspector Harmon.  
Surg. F. A. Heiler, detached naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., upon reporting of relief; to Yosemite, as relief of Surgeon Leach, via Doric sailing from San Francisco, June 30.

P. Asst. Surg. C. D. Brownell, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I., upon reporting of relief; to naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., as relief of Surgeon Heiler.

Asst. Surg. C. H. Delancy, detached naval hospital, Washington, D. C.; to naval training station, Newport, R. I., for duty assigned, as relief of Passed Assistant Surgeon Brownell.

JUNE 12.—Comdr. W. I. Moore, detached Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., June 27; to home, wait orders.

Lieut.-Comdr. H. M. Hodges, detached duty connection course of instruction at Naval War College, Newport, R. I., June 16; to duty as assistant to the supervisor of New York harbor, June 18, and as his relief upon detachment on July 2.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Fremont, detached duty as supervisor of New York harbor, July 2; to Asiatic Station, via Nippon Maru, sailing from San Francisco July 10.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. E. Carter, to Franklin, as executive, June 25, as relief of Lieut.-Comdr. Porter.

Lieut.-Comdr. T. Porter, detached Franklin, June 25; to Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., June 27, as relief of Comdr. Moore.

P. Asst. Surg. J. F. Leys, temporary duty Franklin.  
Asst. Paym. V. S. Jackson, detached New York yard, June 16; to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., as assistant to general storekeeper, via Doric, sailing from San Francisco June 30.

Paym. Ck. L. W. Sanders, appointed for duty on board Kearsarge upon nomination of Paym. McGowan; report June 22.

JUNE 13.—Lieut. H. E. Smith, commissioned Lieutenant from June 2, 1900.

Lieut. O. W. Koester, detached Lancaster, and upon discharge New York Naval hospital to home on three months' sick leave.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, detached as assistant inspector of equipment, at Newport News, Va., June 16; to connection Mayflower June 20, and on board when commissioned.

P. Asst. Paym. C. Conard, special duty Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, June 14.

A. Btsn. F. Muller, to command Caesar, upon that vessel being turned over to Commandant, San Juan Naval Station.

Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, to duty connection inspection merchant ships at port of New York.

Btsn. C. Wouters, warranted boatswain from June 23, 1898.

Paym. Clerk E. N. William, appointed, duty Massachusetts, upon nomination Assistant Paymaster Hall.

JUNE 14.—Capt. W. H. Harris, detached Portsmouth Yard, N. H., June 28; to home, await orders.

Lieut.-Comdr. G. B. Ranson, assume charge Steam Engineering Department, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, as relief of Capt. Harris.

CHANGES ASIATIC STATION, CABLE JUNE 14.  
Asst. Paym. S. Rhodes, detached Solace; to Cavite Station.

Asst. Paym. Spear, detached Solace; to Irlis.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton, detached Solace; to Princeton.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. S. Richman, detached Petrel; to Solace.

Lieut. L. S. Vanduzer, detached Petrel; to Solace.

Naval Cadet H. C. Dinger, detached Brooklyn; to Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. G. R. Clark, detached Yorktown, to Monocacy.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. Kilburn, detached Monadnock; to Solace.

Lieut. F. C. Bleg, detached Monadnock; to Concord.

Comdr. G. Cowie, detached Cavite Station; to home, condemned by survey.

Surg. G. M. Pickrell, detached Cavite Station; to Yokohama Hospital, condemned by survey.

Major L. W. T. Waller, M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Newark.

Lieut. R. F. Wynne, M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Newark.

1st Lieut. W. G. Powell, M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Newark.

1st Lieut. S. D. Buttler, M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Newark.

1st Lieut. G. C. Reid, Jr., M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Newark.

1st Lieut. A. E. Harding, M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Newark.

1st Lieut. H. Leonard, M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Newark.

2d Lieut. W. L. Jolly, M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Newark.

Naval Cadet J. W. L. Clement, detached New Orleans; to Panay.

Capt. G. E. Ide, detached New Orleans; to home.

Naval Cadet P. D. Dugan, detached Panay; to New Orleans.

Naval Cadet A. N. Mitchell, detached Yosemite; to Concord.

Lieut.-Comdr. D. H. Mahan, detached Yokohama Hospital; to Solace.

Paymaster's Clerk W. B. Atwell, appointed Cavite Station.

Paymaster's Clerk M. W. Creagh, appointed Cavite Station.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 8.—2d Lieut. L. M. Harding, from marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Washington, D. C.

2d Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., from marine barracks, New York, to Naval Training Station, Newport, for duty and instructions.

JUNE 11.—2d Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, detailed member G. C. M. at marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

JUNE 12.—2d Lieut. Fred. H. Ealick, M. Babb and Albert M. Brunzell, detailed members G. C. M. now in session at marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.

JUNE 12.—2d Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlain, William G. Fay and Raymond E. Sawyer, detailed members G. C. M. at marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.



## RETIREMENTS UNDER PERSONNEL ACT.

Navy Department, Washington, June 4, 1900.

Sir: The questions presented in the bureau's memorandum of the 30th ultimo, relative to retirements under section 8 of the act "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899, have received the department's attention.

It appears that "the average vacancies for the fiscal year subsequent to the passage" of the act above cited, above the grades of commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade), respectively, have been less than the numbers prescribed in section 8 of the act; and that after the close of the fiscal year 1899, and up to the date of the Bureau's memorandum, the following vacancies had occurred in the active list of the line of the Navy:

Above the grade of commander, 11; lieutenant commander, 16; lieutenant, 18; lieutenant (junior grade), 25.

Under the foregoing conditions "the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number upon the retired lists" to cause thirteen vacancies above the grade of commander for this fiscal year. The senior two officers in the grade of captain, on the list of those who have made application for voluntary retirement, may, in the order of their rank, be accordingly retired under the provisions of section 8 of the "Personnel Act."

Adding the two vacancies to be thus created by voluntary retirement to the sixteen occurring during the current fiscal year gives, as the number of vacancies above the grade of lieutenant commander, eighteen. In order to cause the twenty vacancies above the grade of lieutenant commander authorized by section 8, the senior two officers in the grade of commander who have made application for voluntary retirement may, in the order of their rank, be so retired.

Adding to the eighteen vacancies above the grade of lieutenant commander, shown by the Bureau's memorandum to have occurred during the current fiscal year, the four additional vacancies to be caused at above set forth by voluntary retirement gives, as the number of vacancies above the grade of lieutenant, twenty-two. In order to cause the twenty-nine vacancies above the grade of lieutenant authorized by section 8 of the "Personnel Act," seven officers in the grade of lieutenant commander, from the list of those who have made application for voluntary retirement, may, in the order of their rank, be retired.

Adding to the twenty-five vacancies given in the bureau's memorandum, as having occurred during the current fiscal year above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), those recently caused by the death of Lieutenants Elliott and Tisdale, and the eleven vacancies to be occasioned by voluntary retirements as hereinbefore set forth, gives, as the number of vacancies for this fiscal year above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), thirty-eight. Section 8 of the "Personnel Act" does not authorize any voluntary retirements in the grade of lieutenant; resort must, accordingly, be had to the provisions of section 9, authorizing, under certain restrictions and limitations, compulsory retirements. The Department will accordingly convene, in pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the "Personnel Act," a Board to select for compulsory retirement two officers in the grade of lieutenant.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,

Secretary.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. transport Solace will probably arrive at Manila in the course of the next week or so, and will remain in the Philippines for some time, or until a sufficient number of sick and discharged men can be collected. The Solace touches at Guam the present trip, and will bring later items of information for the government. Comdr. Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., is in command of the Solace, but will probably not remain attached to her after her return to this country.

United States Consul Lyon, of Hiogo, Japan, reports that recently a cargo of Pocahontas coal, from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Nagasaki and found a paying demand existed for it. The singularity of this shipment lies in the fact that the celebrated Takashima mines lie at the entrance of the harbor of Nagasaki, and the coal from these mines has hitherto been able to retain most of the coal trade in that part of the world. This cargo of American coal, the first which ever entered the harbor of Nagasaki, was carried by the British ship Needles, and comprised six thousand tons, consigned to the China and Japan Trading Company. It will be largely sold to American naval vessels and in some cases to the ships of the British navy on that station.

Comdr. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. Hartford during her voyage from San Francisco, recently completed by her arrival in Hampton Roads, visited the Navy Department last week and was kept busy replying to queries and congratulations connected with the success of the attempt to transform several hundred raw recruits from the extreme western States into farmers' boys into able-bodied seamen, during the time required to sail from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Commander Hawley speaks in enthusiastic terms of the voyage, and inasmuch as it was his idea, the success of the experiment is, naturally, a point of no little pride. The larger part of the crew of the Hartford were enlisted in the extreme West, far removed from all suspicion of salt water, and joining the historic flagship of Admiral Farragut at Mare Island, they learned the sailor's life on the voyage "around the Horn." Much ad deserved credit is bestowed upon the officers of the Hartford for the success attending this novel method of increasing the educated enlisted personnel of the Navy. The Hartford is in good condition, and the usual overhauling required after such a voyage will occupy but a short time, and the expense will not exceed \$3,000.

The tour of inspection by the U. S. S. Iroquois from Honolulu, for the investigation of mysterious Wake Island, will be watched with much interest by Navy men and telegraphers interested in ocean cables. The object of this investigation is to secure authentic data as to the feasibility of Wake Island for the relay station in the cable to connect Hawaii with Guam or Manila. The fact that opinions or surveys differ as to the exact status of this singular island determined the Navy Department to ascertain officially all there was to be known about the island, and the officers of the Iroquois will remain on the island until every point in the inquiry shall be sifted to the limit.

The determination of the Navy Department to establish a large coaling depot at Guam will result in making the vessels of the Asiatic Station practically independent of coal markets in that part of the world. The increasing value of the Asiatic Station to this country repays any expense in the direction of making the self-independent of the dealers in stores of all sorts on that station.

The engines of the U. S. torpedo boat Stockton, now approaching completion at the works of the W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va., were subjected to rather a novel test last week. Air in place of steam was employed in the trial and the experiment was a pronounced success in every respect. With an air pressure not exceeding eighty pounds per square inch the engines worked with perfect freedom from vibration, although not secured to the bedplates or in any way braced to any standard. The reversing and other gears worked admirably, foreshadowing the success of the machinery when subjected to the official sea test on the government trial. Considerable interest attaches to this unusual test, for it is believed to be the first instance where steam machinery of any considerable size has been tested for adjustment by air in place of steam pressure. The designers, in this case the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the builders are to be congratulated on the good results obtained in this, the initial performance of the first engines constructed in these shops. Much gratification has been expressed by Rear Admiral Melville over the success of these first trials, and it is understood to be his opinion that the experience gained on these tests of the machinery of the Stockton will inaugurate similar tests in other shops and with machinery of much increased horse-power.

Appointments to the Naval Academy on June 12, 1900, were as follows: Principals—Edward Bragg Sherman, Bradford Barnette, Henry R. Rawle, Colby F. Dodge, William F. Halsey, Jr., David McD. LeBreton. Alternates—Chas. A. Woodruff, Chas. F. Williams, Jr., Hamilton E. Hutchins, Robert G. Merritt, Roger A. Derby, Herbert Burnham.

The Royal yacht Osborne has been detailed to bring the Shah of Persia to England about June 20. It is stated that a naval review will be held at Spithead in his honor.

The practice ship Chesapeake left Annapolis, Md., June 11, having on board the first, second and third classes of naval cadets. The northernmost point to be touched will be Portland, Me. On July 2 at Gardner's Bay the Chesapeake will transfer the cadets of the first and second classes to U. S. practice ship Newport, which will visit Boston and neighboring waters, Newport and Philadelphia, returning to Annapolis on August 18. The Chesapeake will return on the same date, the complete schedule of the cruise will be found in our list of Navy vessels.

The training ship Hartford arrived off Tompkinsville, New York, June 12, from the League Island Navy Yard, where she transferred a number of apprentices to the Indiana and Massachusetts to make up the complement of their crews. She sailed East on June 13.

Seven years ago three employees of the naval torpedo station lost their lives by the explosion of gun cotton while gallantly endeavoring to save the property of the Government and the lives of others by fighting fire subject to danger, the nature of which they well understood. Congress has been solicited in vain to vote an appropriation for the benefit of the families of these men, though it has been strongly recommended by officers of the Navy cognizant of the circumstances. The House Committee on Claims reported in favor of the bill June 5, but this was too late to secure its passage, in spite of the fact that the Committee report that these men met death in their heroic and unselfish efforts to protect Government property.

The U. S. S. Indiana and Massachusetts arrived in Hampton Roads on June 9 from the navy yard at League Island, Pa. As the ships came into the roads for coaling and orders, coal barges, loaded at Lambert's Point, were waiting for them, and as soon as their anchors went overboard loading of coal began. The Indiana and Massachusetts were joined in the Roads by the steam colliers Marcellus and Lebanon, which were ordered there from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Each one of these colliers had coal aboard—nearly 4,000 tons. The coaling was a part of the mobilization scheme ordered by the Navy Department and inside of 49 hours the war ships were completely changed from "in reserve" at League Island with skeleton crews on board to ships fully manned, officered and equipped and were on their way to Newport R. I. where they arrived at 5.30 p. m. June 11. The Kentucky and the colliers Lebanon and Marcellus sailed from Hampton Roads June 11 to join the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport, R. I. They arrived at Newport, June 12.

The trial trip of the battleship Kentucky has been set for the 25th of this month. The vessel is in good order and it is expected that she will come up to the expectations of the Navy Department. Her trial will be very much like that given to the Kearsarge.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Paymasters in the Navy: William B. Rogers and Thomas D. Harris. They will hold rank from June 12, 1900.

The following officers of the Navy have been selected for voluntary retirement this year under the Personnel Act: Captains William H. Harris and G. E. Ide; Commanders W. S. Moore and D. Delehanty and Lieutenant-Commanders Mahan, Low, Houston, Richman, Hall, Reamey and Kilburn.

The following late arrivals of naval vessels are reported: June 14—Amphitrite, at New Bedford; Iowa and Philadelphia, at Tacoma; Kentucky at Fort Monroe. June 15—Scindia, at Gibraltar; Yorktown, at Chefoo; Monocacy, at Taku. The Porter left for Newport June 15; address there.

On account of the frequent calls of United States war vessels at Hong Kong in going to and from the Philippines and Chinese ports, the Navy Department has established a United States Navy pay office at Hong Kong with Paymaster Smith in charge.

As stated in the issue of the Army and Navy Journal of June 9, the friends of the superposed turret have not given up the fight, but are hopeful that some favorable action will be taken by the Department in regard to placing their turret on the five new battleships. The Secretary of the Navy has, at the request of those naval officers who are known to favor the new turret, appointed additional members to the Board on Construction to consider the distribution of the battery on board of the new battleships, including the superposed turret. These members are Rear Admirals Frederick Rodgers, Albert S. Barker and Captains Henry C. Taylor, Charles E. Clark, French E. Chadwick, George A. Converse, Willard H. Brownson and Asa Walker. The new board will meet at the Navy Department on June 19 and will carefully go into the question.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department has prepared a circular calling for bids for armor plate for the ships of war now under construction and waiting for their armor. It classifies the armor called for under three heads: First, armor of the best quality, face hardened and treated by the Krupp process; second, Harvey armor of lesser thickness; third, armor of still lighter quality and bolts, nuts, etc.; material not requiring any hardening process. It is specified that the armor shall be of the very highest grade and of the most modern description. By this addition the

contractors are forced to give the Government the benefit of all improvements without extra cost.

On page 996 appears an interesting letter from Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., in reply to our correspondent "Veritas," who wrote on the Navy Bureau system in the Journal of June 2. Our correspondent's letter showed a thorough knowledge of the Bureau system, but Capt. Taylor thinks that he has somewhat misconceived the scope and function of the "General Board," and these he proceeds to explain as a member of the Board.

Representative Cannon seems little inclined to relinquish the battle which he has waged against the Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy. He does not feel that he has been fairly treated by the Navy Department, and since the adjournment of Congress he has been at the Navy Department in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and the officials of the Department interested in the question under dispute. A conference was held soon after the passage of the naval Appropriation bill between Mr. Cannon, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and the officers of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department. The principle cause of complaint by Mr. Cannon is that the Department refused to give him, on several occasions, information relating to the Hydrographic Office which he intended to use against that office on the floor of the House. He did not seem to realize that members of Congress, who were fighting against him for the Hydrographic Office, and whom naturally, the Navy Department wished to assist in every manner possible, were calling for this same information. For the present, however, that matter is a dead issue and with the restoration to duty of Captain Todd the dispute ended until December next. As stated in the Army and Navy Journal of June 9, officials of the Navy Department were unanimously of the opinion that Captain Todd had committed no offence against the Regulations and to tell the truth he was only suspended from duty to satisfy Mr. Cannon's lust for revenge for an imaginary injury.

The Philadelphia Times publishes an extract from a private letter from Rear Admiral Schley, dated at Rio Janeiro, May 15. The Admiral says: "Four editorials touching the talk of placing me in nomination with Mr. Bryan reflect precisely what my views are. I know nothing of politics nor of political life, and under no circumstances would I allow the use of my name before any convention for any office whatever. I have passed the age when Presidential or any other kind of bees worry me. I know nothing of the duties of any political office, and am fully content to live the years yet left me in quiet retirement from the turmoil of any office. I am resolved irrevocably not to accept any nomination if it were tendered, and if in my absence I should be elected I would not serve."

The President on June 12 made the following appointments at large to the Naval Academy: Edward Bragg Sherman, with Charles A. Woodruff as alternate; Henry R. Rawle, with Hamilton E. Hutchins as alternate; Colby F. Dodge, with Robert G. Merritt as alternate; William F. Halsey, Jr., with Roger A. Derby as alternate; and David McD. LeBreton, with Herbert Burnham as alternate. Mr. Le Breton is a grandson of Admiral McDougall. Nearly all the other appointees are sons or grandsons of naval officers.

The new Navy Regulations were issued on June 15.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY AMONG COMMISSIONED OFFICERS BETWEEN MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1900.

## DEATHS.

Lieut. Hanson R. Tyler, retired, at Vallejo, May 11, 1900; Lieut. William P. Elliott, at Manila, P. I., May 24, 1900; Pharmacist Leopold G. Louis, retired, at Jamaica, L. I., May 25, 1900; P. Asst. Surg. Horace B. Scott, retired, at Wallingford, Conn., May 28, 1900; Lieut. Ryland D. Tisdale, at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, 1900.

## RESIGNATIONS.

Naval Cadets Michael G. Eberlein, May 18, 1900; Walter A. Smead, June 11, 1900; George M. Thompson, June 11, 1900.

## PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. (junior grade) Claude Bailey, to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1899, vice Lieut. Waldemar D. Rose, promoted. Lieut. (junior grade) Waldo Evans, to be a lieutenant from Dec. 12, 1899, vice Lieut. Robert I. Reid, promoted. Lieut. (junior grade) Thomas J. Senn, to be a lieutenant from Dec. 21, 1899, vice Lieut. Horace M. Witsel, promoted. Lieut. (junior grade) Jay H. Sypher, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 11, 1900, vice Lieut. Reynold T. Hall, promoted. Lieut. Albert Gleeves, to be a lieutenant-commander from May 25, 1900, vice Lieut. Comdr. William P. Elliott, deceased. Lieut. (junior grade) Harry E. Smith, to be a lieutenant from June 2, 1900, vice Lieut. Ryland D. Tisdale, deceased.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Charles N. Fiske, Assistant Surgeon, May 15, 1900. William H. Rogers, Assistant Paymaster, June 12, 1900. Thomas D. Harris, Assistant Paymaster, June 12, 1900.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

A correspondent, writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Port Townsend, Wash., says the revenue cutter Manning was to leave there June 2 for Dutch Harbor, via Comox. She arrived at Seattle from San Francisco on May 31, and arrived at Port Townsend June 1. All well on board.

1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, to the Onondaga.

JUNE 4.—2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, from the Chase to the Onondaga.

2d Lieut. P. C. Billard, from the Seminole to the Chase.

2d Lieut. John Mel, granted thirty days' leave.

3d Lieut. E. E. Mead, from the Chase to the Gresham.

3d Lieut. J. H. Crozier, from the Gresham to the Chase.

Cadet John Boedeker, to the Seminole.

JUNE 5.—Capt. A. D. Hall, ordered to report at the Department.

3d Lieut. W. A. Wiley, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

Cadet R. R. Tafel, to the Algonquin.

JUNE 6.—3d Lieut. F. W. Smith, granted thirty days' leave.

The resignations of Cadets Albert Forster and D. L. McCraith accepted to take effect June 6.

The commanding officer of the Onondaga directed to proceed to Havana, Cuba, with his command as convoy to the Marine Hospital steamer Senator.

Capt. D. A. Hall, 1st Lieut. J. F. Wild, 1st Asst. Engr. C. A. M. McAllister, 1st Lieut. H. B. West and 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, registered at the Department during the past week.

JUNE 7.—Capt. R. M. Clark, granted twenty days' leave.

JUNE 8.—Capt. D. B. Hodgson, retired from active service.

1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, to the Seminole temporarily.

1st Lieut. H. B. West, from the Seminole to the McLane.

Chief Engr. W. Pedrick, to the McLane temporarily.

1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, granted thirty days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor, granted twenty days' leave.

JUNE 12.—3d Lieut. W. E. Hall, granted thirty days' leave.

JUNE 12.—2d Lieut. A. J. Henderson, granted fifteen days' leave.

2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, ordered to report at the department.

1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, 2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels and 1st Lieut. H. B. West, registered at the department during the past week.



## THE NAVY BUREAU SYSTEM.

U. S. R. S. Vermont.

Navy Yard, New York, June 9, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: I observe in your issue of June 2 a letter with the signature of "Veritas" and entitled "The Bureau System."

There is some misconception on the part of the writer, of the scope and function of the "General Board" and the purpose of the Department in creating it.

I understand the Department's intention to have been that this board should act in some respects as the General Staff of a military organization usually does, and prepare plans for future wars; recommending to the Secretary, when so directed by him, such measures as would perfect our war efficiency, and suggesting steps with regard to the disposition of our force in case of war, and to the preparation of our own coast and our distant dependencies; to the end that our fleet as it expands may attain to its full value as a war instrument.

The methods of using the power of the fleet to best advantage must be thoroughly studied during peace to ensure efficiency and instant readiness in case of war.

I understand it to be the Department's wish that the "General Board" shall confine itself to this large field of work and avoid all questions of material or personnel, which matters are already cared for intelligently and efficiently by the able Chiefs of Bureaus to whom this duty is definitely assigned.

It may well be that the principles deduced by the Board's work with reference to war situations may prove in future of much interest to the Bureau Chiefs, but it will be for those officers to decide whether at any time they desire information of this nature.

The "General Board" will itself be fully occupied for many years to come in the careful study of future war situations, and the preparation of the fleet to perform its military function adequately and satisfactorily.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

H. C. TAYLOR,  
Captain, U. S. N.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 12, 1900.

The Naval Academy was practically afloat Sunday. All the classes were on shipboard ready to sail next day, and both the Chesapeake, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan, commanding, and the Newport, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight, commanding, cast off into the river. Even the chapel was closed, and Chaplain Clarke held service on the Chesapeake. A large number of civilians attended the services. The fourth class is on the Puritan; but it is and will be for some time moored at the wharf.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Edward Leander Mitchell of the Oakland bar to Miss Olivia B. Button, daughter of E. J. M. Button, for many years apothecary at the Naval Academy.

The first classmen took it into their heads to wear their "cits" immediately after graduation, and emerged from their quarters arrayed "in their best suit of clothes." While the undergraduates were seizing the graduates and carrying them around on their shoulders, cheering their favorites, word came that all of the graduates must report to the superintendent in their uniforms and receive their orders. They had but a few minutes to make the change and obey the order, one graduate having only two minutes to "shift." He made the change, however, and arrived in time to obey his first order after graduation.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association was served June 8 in the gymnasium. Over 100 guests had a jolly time recounting experiences and renewing friendships temporarily broken by the separation brought about by calls to service or business. Secretary of the Navy Long, the Board of Visitors and the Academic Board, were the invited guests of the association. "Formation," or the gathering for the dinner was in front of Stribling Row, where the members had their quarters when they were at the Academy. Thence the guests walked to the banquet hall, preceded by the Academy band, which afterward played appropriate music. During the evening the old naval songs were sung. Lieut.-Comdr. McCrea led in "Wrap Me up in My Tarpaulin Jacket," Lieut.-Comdr. sang a solo, "Ten Thousand Miles Away," and Lieut. Huse sang "The Blackballer." The toasts announced by Captain Wilkes, toastmaster, were: "Our Commander-in-Chief the President," responded to by Secretary Long. The Navy, Capt. F. A. Cook, U. S. N.; "Graduates in Civil Life," Lieut. T. C. Wood, of New York; "The Colleges of the U. S.," Prof. Hollis, of Harvard; "Sweethearts and Wives," drunk in silence.

Thos. J. Keating and Miss Margaret A. Keating, of Centerville, Md., were present at the graduation of Cadet Arthur Barnes Keating. Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, of Chicago, who have been spending the week here for the Academy exercises, having a son in the graduating class, have returned home.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy finished their labors June 8, and will make their report through their president, Professor Hollis, of Harvard. The recommendations cover quite a number of phases of the Academy, from the beginning of a cadet's entrance to his graduation. The Board very earnestly recommends a liberal continuation of the appropriations to the new Academy just as soon as there is further need. They recommend that the age of admission be made from 15 to 18 years, and that the term "midshipman" be used to designate a student at the Academy. They also recommend that the cadets be commissioned as ensigns at the end of the four years' course. In regard to the course of study, it is urged that a liberal provision be made for instruction in engineering and for the purchase of new instruments and machinery. It is also suggested that the course in English studies be broadened. An appropriation of \$5,000 is suggested to provide a course of lectures on electrical and engineering subjects by men prominent in those branches. The Board took action on several important matters. A resolution was passed thanking Lieut. C. N. Atwater for his efficient services as secretary to the Board. All those who have come in contact with Lieut. Atwater have found him most accommodating in his position. The Board recommended that a law be passed to retire Prof. A. J. Corbesier, swordmaster at the Academy. It also praised his services highly. The Board suggested that a stenographer be regularly detailed from the Navy Department for the Boards of Visitors.

While Secretary Long was speaking on June 8 a slight commotion was observed in the ranks of the battalion. Several cadets were in the grasp of others who were holding them up. The sun had proved too hot for them as they stood like statues. A half-dozen were taken to the rear, and the battalion was moved forward into the shade of the grove.

"The 'functions' took no step up," said a first classman after the graduation ceremonies, when the first, second, third and fourth classes stepped up the ladder of rate,

they were simply nothing before. Now they are something. The "functions," however, knew that something had taken place that not only gave them a new nomenclature, but changed their status from "the new fourth class" to "the fourth class." With the upper classmen, too, they are no longer "functions" but "plebes," a higher rate. The seventeen promising fourth classmen were all smiles on Friday in the Armory, when graduation was over, and were most happy under the eye of their drillmaster, Professor Corbesier, but they did not dare raise a cheer, their "rate" not allowing it. Cadet Sinclair Cannon, the graduate who was delayed by an accident in baseball from finishing his examinations, has charge of the "new fourth class." Naval Cadet Vernon commanded the battalion after the graduates left it for their diplomas.

The graduation ball in the Armory was a brilliant social event. The room was most beautifully and elaborately decorated. Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Comdr. Wainwright, and Cadet Roger Williams, of the first class, received. Many visitors from a distance attended this grand social function.

## A JURIST ON THE PHILIPPINES.

No matter what a man's politics may be, it seems that a trip to the Philippines makes him a good expansionist. One of the most recent shining examples of this truth is Judge Thomas Canty of Minneapolis, Minn., who has returned from a four months' trip to the Archipelago. Judge Canty is a Democrat who retired from the Minnesota Supreme Court with the expiration of the year 1899, and was commissioned by Gov. Lind and the state prison board to proceed to the islands and endeavor to arrange for the direct importation of Manila hemp for use in the immense twine plant factory of the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater. Judge Canty is considered one of the very ablest jurists in the Northwest, and enjoys the respect of all parties.

After making estimates of the vast sums of money and large numbers of men required to put down the insurrection, Judge Canty speaks as follows, as quoted by the New York Evening Post: "I would not sell the islands to any nation. I would not abandon them, because other nations would at once seize the ports we gave up. I would not continue the fighting, because it accomplishes nothing. We should prepare to withdraw our authority from the interior and confine our occupation to the seaports. We should control the entire customs collections of the islands. We should then encourage the natives of each district to organize their own government. We should warn them that if they did not preserve order, our troops would return, but they should be assured that as long as they governed themselves passably our policy would be 'hands off.' We should deny them a national existence, and all foreign diplomatic relations. We might permit the separate states to federate, but we should have it understood that all interstate relations are to be subject to supervision by the representatives of the United States. If we should slowly undertake the plan I propose, they would gradually come out of the woods and mountains and settle down into peaceful ways, content with the privilege of creating their own government, whether good or bad. Fear of a recurrence of American occupation and an enforced return to the woods would tend to make them behave. My plan is a protectorate, and something more, for it involves a kind of supervision of the affairs of the Philippines."

With our new peace commission now in the Philippines ready to give the natives the very sort of civil government Judge Canty favors, it will be seen how slight is the difference between his policy and the one now being pursued there. It is not to be expected that the Judge who is not a military man would insist too strenuously upon his views as to the best way of preserving order in the Philippines. That is distinctly a military question and will continue to be so for some time.

Turning to another phase of the situation Judge Canty gives us a valuable insight into the true character of the Filipino when he says:

"The task we have before us on the present lines or any other lines is a tremendous and formidable one. Take the secret service for example. Its foundation must be made of Filipinos. They give General Otis and his officers just such information as the Filipinos desire to give them. For example, besides the real insurgents the country is full of brigands—ladrones they call them. These scoundrels are as much detested by the insurgents as by the Americans. The Filipinos' secret service keeps the Americans well informed concerning the movement of the ladrones. With a single exception every native attached to the American secret service who has given the Americans genuine information concerning the movements of real insurgents has, sooner or later been found dead, carved by a bolo. The single exception realized his danger if he remained, and left the islands."

## CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary Root, in response to an inquiry, transmitted to the Senate on June 2 a statement of the casualties among the regular and volunteer officers and enlisted men serving in the Philippine Islands from the date of occupation to May 24, 1900. It shows that 48 officers and 608 enlisted men were killed in action or died of wounds received, 22 officers and 1,138 enlisted men died of disease, making a total death list of 70 officers and 1,744 enlisted men. In the same period 128 officers and 1,836 enlisted men suffered wounds which did not prove fatal. The suicides were 7 officers and 28 men. The number of troops in the Philippines on April 30 last was 2,326 officers and 61,272 enlisted men.

Secretary Root made answer on June 4 to the Senate resolution inquiring as to the number of Filipinos killed and wounded and the number of prisoners taken since the insurrection began. Having no detailed information on the subject, the Secretary cabled the inquiry to Gen. MacArthur, commanding at Manila, and received the following reply, which was submitted to Congress:

"With reference to your telegram of 22d ultimo. Filipinos killed, 10,780; wounded, 2,104; captured and surrendered, 10,425; number prisoners in our possession, about 2,000. No systematic record Filipino casualties these headquarters. Foregoing compiled from large number reports made immediately after engagements as close an approximation as now possible owing to wide distribution of troops. More accurate report would take weeks to prepare. Number reported killed probably in excess of accurate figures; number reported wounded probably much less, as Filipinos managed remove much wounded from field and comparatively few fell into our hands. Officers high rank and dangerous suspicious men have been retained as prisoners; most other men discharged on field as soon as disarmed. Propose to release all but few prisoners at early date."

## LIEUT.-COL. HAYES ON COL. PETTIT.

We are glad to learn from Webb C. Hayes, late lieutenant colonel, 31st Vol. Inf., that there is no truth whatever in the stories representing him as having made remarks to the discredit of his superior officer, Col. James Pettit. Indeed he was not in this country at the time he was reported to have made them. Colonel Hayes said: "I feel very deeply in this matter, as I know that the mere notoriety of a court martial or investigation would cut Col. Pettit to the quick. His friends may rest assured that he has done nothing discreditable in the matter; in fact they may well take pride in his success governing the savage Moros and the cruelly treacherous Filipinos in Mindanao. Through Col. Pettit's courage and diplomacy, ably assisted by Major Brett at Cebu and Major Liggett at Davao, he has maintained the best of feeling, not only between the Americans and the Moros and the Filipinos, but between the Moros and the Filipinos themselves, and not one of our 1,300 soldiers has been killed since Gen. Bates's departure in December, although under Spanish rule a large number of Spanish soldiers shut up in the numerous forts scattered through the island succumbed annually to the wily Moros."

"Col. Pettit is a Buckeye, and has served in the Army over 25 years since his entrance as a cadet at West Point in 1874. He is one of the brightest officers in the Army and a very able man. My personal relations with Col. Pettit have been most intimate and friendly ever since our first acquaintance, and were absolutely free from friction or embarrassment. I declined the colonelcy of a regiment to accept a lieutenant-colonelcy in the regular army with Col. Pettit after full consultation with him, as was my intention to resign as soon as the campaign was over and I had been able to round out my service in Cuba and Porto Rico by service in battle in the Philippines, and this I was able to do in Northern Luzon under Gen. Young. I am delighted at the promotion that gallant cavalryman, Brett, of the 2d Cav., to whom I served at Santiago, and Stivers, of my regiment, the 1st Ohio Cav., both graduates of West Point."

## COST OF TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Col. Bird's report from May 1, 1898, to June 4, 1900, made to the Secretary of War and Q. M. Gen. Ludington, an answer to a Senate resolution regarding the expense of moving troops for the Philippines by rail and Army transports, shows that the saving to the Government by use of the transports over commercial lines was \$9,087,155.32; that the cost of the sixteen largest transports, including all repairs, is \$12,996,791.93, the difference being \$3,909,636.61, which sum represents the actual cost to the Government of these transports as they stand, while, on the other hand, they are worth the amount of money they cost, \$12,996,791.93, and could be duplicated if ordered built for a less amount.

There has been expended for the transportation to and from the Philippines of troops, recruits and civilians, military business, and such supplies and equipments these troops carried with them by rail to ports of embarkation \$2,173,847.53; this for cash service only. There has been expended in cash for railroad transportation of public animals and freight or supplies of all kinds shipped for Army use the sum of \$856,846.19.

The reports received show that the expenditures incurred for the transportation by sea of the officers, men, animals and supplies to and from the Philippines Islands since May 1, 1898, have been as follows: At San Francisco, \$11,114,320.24; Seattle, \$1,150,250.00; Portland, \$568,330.00; New York, \$2,795,196.21; total, \$15,628,096.45. For passage through the Suez canal \$81,900 has been paid.

A comparison with the estimated cost by commercial routes gives the following figures: From New York to Manila there have been transported 553 officers and 9,418 enlisted men. The actual cost, computed by cost on transport Logan, which was \$26.87 per capita is \$268,777. Cost by commercial lines for 553 passengers \$200 each, \$110,600; 9,418 passengers at \$100 each, \$941,800; total, \$1,052,400; difference in favor of transport service, \$813,731.23.

There have been transported between New York and Cuba 12,358 officers and 89,294 men; New York and Porto Rico, 4,971 officers and 65,982 men. In addition there were transported to and from Cuba and Porto Rico 28,836 animals and 152,762 tons of freight. For service there were employed 45 chartered steamships, 14 owned by the Government. For chartered service \$2,617,268.50 was paid for the charter; for an average of 100 days' service of each ship, 40 tons of coal was used per day each, or 18,000 tons of coal, costing \$450,000; water approximately, \$50,000 was spent. The 14 owned transport ships were employed an aggregate of 6 days. The average cost for wages of officers and crew for coal, water and incidental expenses was \$320 per each, making a total cost of \$2,049,920. Total expenditure for chartered and owned ships, \$5,167,188.50. If we have performed this service by commercial lines the cost would have been as follows: Between New York and Cuba for 12,358 officers \$30 each, \$370,740; 89,294 at \$15 each, \$1,339,410; Between New York and Porto Rico for 4,971 officers \$15 each, \$74,565; 65,982 at each, \$2,639,290; for animals and freight the cost would have been, for 28,836 animals at \$20 each, \$576,720; 152,762 tons freight at \$6 per ton, \$916,572; total by commercial lines, \$6,091,272; actual cost by Army transport service, \$5,167,188.50; difference in favor of Army transport service, \$924,083.50.

A great portion of the service between the United States and the West Indies was rendered during the war with Spain, when it was not possible to have secured transportation by commercial lines. The rates above given for transportation between the United States and the West India Islands are below the regular tariff rate being based upon special rates tendered Government since the war. The aggregate saving to Government by the service of the Army transport service compared with the commercial rates is in all \$9,087,155.32.

A statement of the amount paid for purchase of Army transport ships in service of the Quartermaster Department on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and amount expended for their refitting and repair, shows a total of \$12,996,791.93; deducting the saving to the Government by service this leaves an actual net cost for transports of \$3,909,636.61.

Lieut. Guy T. Scott, 3d U. S. Art., was married at San Francisco, Cal., June 13, to Miss Lelia Voss. The groom is a son of United States Senator Scott of West Virginia. Lieutenant Merriam, son of Gen. Merriam, acted as best man. After a tour of South California the couple will go to Fortress Monroe, where Lieutenant Scott has been assigned for duty. Sen. Scott sent a twenty thousand dollar telegraphic gift from San Francisco as a wedding gift to his son.



MAIL NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

A rebel force estimated at fully 100 strong, composed in the main of religious fanatics, whose enthusiasm had been aroused to a fever pitch by the religious ceremonies of the day made an attack on the city of Santa Cruz, situated on the south shore of the Laguna de Bay, the night of April 13.

The town was garrisoned by three companies of the 1st Vol. Inf. under Col. Cheatham, and it chanced that two companies of the 29th Vol. Inf. were present to participate in the defense of the town. Through the aid of Santa Cruz flows a small river of the same name. The rebels came down this stream in canoes and succeeded in effecting a landing. An iron bridge connected the place where they landed with the main town. Halfway across this bridge an outpost was situated.

The rebels deployed in a skirmish line. The outpost on the bridge was not aware of the presence of the enemy until they opened up. The outpost immediately fell to their fire. The garrison, promptly answered the bugle's call, and fell in line, awaiting orders. The rebels were immediately ordered into the outskirts to enforce the outposts, who were bravely holding their position although menaced by overpowering numbers of the enemy. The remaining troops were then distributed through the town to control all vantage points that the enemy might attempt to gain. The rebels, after firing several volleys, suddenly ceased their fire, and it was rumored that they had withdrawn.

They opened up vigorously a few minutes later, and were silenced by the concerted fire of the garrison. They ceased the American fire so well directed that they were obliged to retreat, leaving several dead and wounded behind. A detachment of the 37th charged across the bridge and dislodged several of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were endeavoring to cover the retreat.

Col. Cheatham had given the natives of the city permission to conduct their customary religious ceremonies on Good Friday. The participants were greatly wrought up. The rebels believing that the garrison would be frightened off its guard made the cowardly attack.

Lieut. Frank W. Glover, 41st Vol. Inf., writing from Zamboanga, P. I., under date of March 29, speaks interestingly of native customs. When a young man wishes to court a girl he walks past her house and throws some lit-papers to her. If she picks the present up and kisses it, her doing so is considered an acknowledgement that the suit will be acceptable; but if she throws the present back to him it is a sign that she rejects all advances on his part. Another of their customs requires that great respect shall be shown to old women by all young people. All homes where there are grandmothers the young people salute them upon rising every morning by kissing their hands, and the grandmothers in turn utter a short prayer for the blessing of the young people. When any one dies a chorus of twelve senioritas sing over the corpse during the following night.

The most striking characteristic of the Filipinos is their scrupulous regard for cleanliness of person. No matter how poor they may be, their clothes are always clean and nicely laundered, and most of them bathe their whole person at least once a day. Another interesting thing about them is that, although they manufacture and drink alcoholic liquors and wines, it is rare indeed that any of them becomes intoxicated.

Lieut. Glover when captain of the port and commanding officer of Zamboanga, a town of eight thousand population, took dinner with the president of Zamboanga one day and to say he was surprised would hardly exaggerate it when he saw the table. It was about fifteen feet long, covered with a beautiful fancy table cloth, and was simply burdened with the most elegant silver service and genuine chinaware. The dinner was served in fifteen courses, not including five different brands of Spanish wines. After dinner, Senorita Mercado, the president's daughter, played selections on the piano for the lieutenant, who is musically inclined himself.

A detachment of the 9th Inf. captured the staff and family and children of the insurgent general, Macabulos, the barrio of Mayonis situated thirteen miles west of Zamboanga. News that there would be a meeting of Macabulos and his staff at Mayonis, reached the headquarters of the 9th. Preparations were immediately made to effect the capture of the insurgent general and his officers. The town was surrounded at dusk by a battalion of infantrymen. The rebels surrendered without struggle. Macabulos succeeded in making his escape. He deserted his wife and her two small children, who were afterwards captured. Ten insurgent officers and their orderlies were taken prisoners and forty-eight rifles were confiscated. One of the officers taken was named Enrique Warren whose father, an Italian, is said to live in New York.

Our soldiers are often called upon to perform unusual services for the natives. A native fisherman living at Apatari province, was swallowed by a crocodile. A friend ran up to the village and notified a detachment of the 49th Vol. Inf. They hastened down to the river bank and fired several times. Two hours later the man was found dead at the bottom of the river. The natives immediately cut him open to get the remains of their unfortunate friend.

In our account of the battle of Paranaque last year we unwittingly omitted the name of Corp. George Goodrich, 12th Inf., from the list of those mentioned for bravery. He writes that he was then in charge of a squad of sharpshooters, and says a good word for the courage of Private Chambers and company cook Block.

The orderly of Major Carey, 42d Vol. Inf., was captured while trying to escape from Pasay after robbing the major of \$60 in gold.

Serget. Balch, F Company, of the Signal Corps, was murdered in Manila on April 28 by unknown persons. He was found dying with three knife wounds in his back. A detachment of Co. L, 42d Vol. Inf., under Capt. Cunningham were fired on by a force of about fifty insurgents at Santa Ana, near Paete, in Laguna province, on April 23. A brisk fight ensued which culminated in Capt. Cunningham completely routing the rebels. Two sergeants were killed, five were wounded, and two guns and 200 rounds of ammunition were seized. That made the third skirmish Company L participated in in ten days.

16TH INFANTRY DOINGS.

Repeated stories having been brought in to the Military Governor, Col. C. C. Hood, 16th Inf., that a force of insurgents to the number of 300 men were operating in the vicinity of Dugo, an expedition under command of Lieut. Cochran, consisting of Lieut. Weeks, 38 men of A Company, and 22 men of B Company, left Apatari on the evening of April 12 and proceeded up the river, part on the steam launch, the remainder being mounted, proceeding overland, under command of Lieut. Weeks.

No rebels were found but a native was captured who related that he was at the scene of the fight on Feb. 28, between C Company and the insurgents, and that after the company had left, he had observed some of the bolo men hitch a caribou to the body of Corp. Enright who

had been killed, and haul it away to a swamp near Maguilian, and there hack it to pieces. After completing their fiendish work, they carried his head away leaving the rest of his body to the mercy of the animals who infest this country. Lieut. Cochran picked out some men and left for the swamp, with the native acting as guide. The story proved to be true, nothing but the bones of poor Enright being found. The head, one arm, and part of the bones of one leg were missing. What was left, however, was reverently encased in some coconut matting and borne back to Apatari, where burial took place, the Military Governor and all officers who could be spared from the garrison attending the funeral.

The regimental News of April 21 says: Corp. Allen, A Co., has been appointed drum-major. Corp. Lang, of B Co., received a punching bag from the States, and is giving exhibitions daily to admiring crowds. A detachment of E Co. arrived here Tuesday with a colored prisoner who has been sentenced to twelve years' hard labor for attempted desertion to the insurgents. The S. S. Tan Anco, took several prisoners to Bilbid prison from the different companies, who have been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The regiment recently held athletic games, among the events being a 100-yard dash, sack race, running broad jump, 200-yard dash, climbing greased pole, three-legged race, barrel race, skirmish race, tug of war and boxing contest. Among the officials were Capt. John Newton, Lieuts. Wm. B. Cochran, Chas. L. McKain, R. P. Rifenberick, Guy G. Palmer, C. W. Weeks and J. E. Woodward.

The danger that besets our men in Northern Luzon is ever present. Early in April two privates of E Co., 16th Inf., stationed at Tuguegarao, were detailed to go up the river with a casco. On arriving at the destination, one of them strolled off into an adjoining thicket to get wood to cook supper, and as he did not return by dusk, his companion became alarmed and started to search for him. Darkness coming on prevented him from going far, so returning to the casco he had the native crew push it out into the middle of the river, and placing his rifle handy he awaited daylight to complete his search. Falling asleep, he was awakened by the movement of the casco, and rising up he found several Filipinos endeavoring to board the casco. He opened fire and managed to drive them off. They were armed with bolos. The next morning he found his companion's body with the head half severed lying in a bamboo thicket about 200 yards from the shore.

The insurgent general Satero, leader of a band of insurgents, was killed near Cullit, Northern Luzon, April 15. Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 16th Inf., at Camalanagan, received information that he was in the vicinity, and had two natives sent out after him, as they had proved their good will to the Americans, and could stand more chance of capturing him than the soldiers. They caught his trail and tracking him up, came up to him, he never suspecting any danger from two of his own people. They called upon him to surrender, but he preferred to fight and fired at the nearest one with a revolver. The other native was not idle, and before Satero could fire again he threw a bolo at him which crashed through his skull, killing him instantly.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 6, 1900.

With flags flying and handkerchiefs waving the transport Sherman sailed on June 1 for Manila and Guam. Among those who sailed for Manila were: Mrs. A. C. Gillem, wife of Capt. Gillem, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., and two sons; Mrs. Elsie S. Ducat, wife of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Ducat, 49th Vol. Inf., and child; Miss Martha Hazel Young, Mrs. H. L. Hawthorne, wife of Major Hawthorne, 29th Vol. Inf.; H. D. McCaskey, son of Col. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieut.-Col. W. S. Scott, 44th Vol. Inf., and child; Mrs. McClelland, wife of Col. E. J. McClelland, 44th Vol. Inf., and child; Miss M. L. Chanler and Mrs. H. D. Styer, wife of Capt. Styer, 13th Inf., and two children.

Acting Asst.-Surg. F. J. Pursell reported for duty June 1, and has been assigned to the general hospital.

Col. W. H. Forwood left June 2 for Livermore for a final examination of Lieut.-Col. Edward Field, 3d Art.

Mrs. H. J. Gallagher, wife of Major Gallagher, gave a luncheon and card party recently at her home, 1706 Broadway.

Miss Black, who has been the guest of Mrs. McNair, wife of Lieut. McNair, 3d Art., for some time, leaves for Fort Wright, Wash., where she will be a guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson.

Harvey Robe, son of Lieut.-Col. Robe, 17th Inf., who returned from Manila on the Meade, is with his mother at her residence, O'Farrell and Leavenworth streets.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Pope are recent arrivals in the garrison. They are in quarters No. 12 which were occupied by Major Howey during his stay here.

Acting Asst.-Surg. Wm. M. Hendrickson has reported here from Alaska, and been assigned to duty at the general hospital.

Mrs. Pratt and daughter, of San Diego, passed through the city Sunday en route to St. Michael, Alaska. Mrs. Pratt goes to join her husband, Dr. H. E. Pratt, surgeon, on the U. S. Rev. Cutter Nunivak, now cruising in Alaskan waters.

Miss Potter, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Potter, has returned from her eastern visit.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieut. Parker, 6th Cav., leaves for the Yosemite Park, where she will join her husband.

Mrs. Rucker, wife of Major Rucker, 6th Cav., gave a delightful cavalry widow's luncheon last week. Mrs. Rucker's guests were: Mrs. West, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Bennett and Miss Trotter.

June is claiming her brides, and on June 2 Miss Elizabeth Code, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Code, was married to Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed at the Code home, 976 Valencia street. After the ceremonies there was a round of congratulations, and a delicious supper was served. Later the bride and groom left by the Oregon express.

According to a report of Major-Gen. Otis to the War Department, from February 10 to April 29 of this year there were received at the port of Manila 330,000 bales of Manila hemp. Additional quantities of that fibre were coming in at the latter date as rapidly as coasting vessels could be secured to transport the same. The receipts this year promise to be as large as those of any preceding year. The report characterizes the statement that the insurgent authorities threaten to kill any of the natives found cleaning hemp as being circulated for the purpose of keeping up the prevailing high prices.

Representative De Vries proposes to have a small arms factory at Sacramento, Cal., and on June 5 he introduced in the House a bill H. R. 12170, making an appropriation to establish it and providing for a commission to select the site.

PUNISHING PHILIPPINE FREEBOOTERS.

A military commission which convened at Tarlac, P. I., March 16, of which Lieut.-Col. C. F. Robe, 17th Inf., was president and Capt. F. L. Dodd, 9th, was judge advocate, sentenced Joaquin Pider and Pascual Gutierrez, natives charged with murder and robbery, "to be hanged by the neck until each of them be dead, at such place and time as the reviewing authority may direct, two-thirds of the members concurring therein;" and Silvestre Tarug, native, "to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for twenty (20) years." Major-Gen. Otis, in reviewing the case said:

"In the foregoing cases of Silvestre Tarug, Joaquin Pider and Pascual Gutierrez, natives, the evidence shows that these accused, with a band of Negritos, armed with rifle, bolos and bows and arrows, entered the barrio of Dyacdad, pueblo of O'Donnell, Province of Tarlac, P. I., on or about Feb. 16, 1900, and murdered seven natives, including one woman. The established motive of these crimes was robbery. The accused who have received sentences of death, Joaquin Pider and Pascual Gutierrez, are shown by the evidence to have tied up two of the victims of this murderous assault, and compelling them to lie on the ground, chopped them with bolos, in this way causing their death. The third accused, Silvestre Tarug, who has received sentence of imprisonment for twenty years, is shown to have been present with this band, aiding and abetting these murders. The crimes alleged were committed by a band of native outlaws against fellow natives and under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, unworthy of even a moderate degree of civilization. The sentences are approved. The sentences of death by hanging, awarded Joaquin Pider and Pascual Gutierrez, will be duly executed at the Pueblo of O'Donnell, Province of Tarlac, P. I., on April 27, 1900, under the direction of the commanding general of the Department of Northern Luzon. The sentence of confinement, awarded Silvestre Tarug, will be duly executed at the Presidio de Manila."

Raimondo Hernandez, Nicacio Leonoi and Juan Tyson, native Filipinos, were sentenced before a military commission at Calamba, P. I., after being convicted of murder and assault with intent to kill. It was charged that in company of and consorting with a band of guerrillas armed with Mauser and Remington rifles and bolos, they killed Albert Votrie, quartermaster sergeant, Co. K, 39th Inf., by shooting him and by stabbing him, and that they also wounded Corp. I. Evans and Priv. E. Behring, Co. K, 39th Inf. The sentences were commuted to 20 years, Major-Gen. Otis in reviewing the cases stated that he was unwilling to direct the execution of the sentence awarded, believing that the accused were influenced to commit the crimes of which they were convicted by local guerrilla chiefs who were the principal criminals in the affair, and that they were ignorant of the legal consequences attendant upon conviction therefor. "The clemency herein exercised," says Gen. Otis, "will not be considered as a precedent to guide or influence the future action of the reviewing authority upon proceedings of military commissions in cases of such gravity as the present one, and the occasion is taken to announce that in the judicial determination of questions of guilt which involve responsibility for the unlawful taking of human life, the full rigor of the law will be inflicted when rightfully invoked by legally constituted courts."

The General Storekeepers' Department at the Navy Yard, New York, is busy preparing a shipment of naval supplies to Cavite, P. I., on the steamer St. Bedes, which sails from New York for Manila on June 18. These supplies include equipment for the different departments, such as stores, tools and implements for the Steam Engineering and Construction Departments. The fund will be under the direction of Asst. Paym. V. S. Jackson, assistant to Pay Director Edward Putnam, general storekeeper of the yard. In the General Storekeeper's Department there are three divisions: The Storekeeper's Department, which issues naval supplies to all departments and ships; the Provisions and Clothing Department, which issues those supplies to the other departments, and the naval supply fund, which is practically a reserve fund from which the different departments can draw for equipment. The departments reimburse the fund, thereby keeping the fund on the same basis at all times. The other departments have been established at Cavite, but there was no reserve fund, and the Navy Department decided to establish one. Paymaster Jackson will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard about June 30, and will then proceed to San Francisco, where he will sail for Manila.

Major Thos. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was among the principal speakers at the State Commerce Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., June 6, in favor of the enlargement of the canals. Among other things Major Symonds said: "All points considered, we cannot fail to conclude that the correct solution of the canal problem lies in the construction of a large canal through the State of New York, generally along the line of the Erie Canal, of the largest size consistent with the natural and artificial conditions of the route, and this, after careful consideration, has been determined to be that suitable for barges of 1,000 tons capacity. As the cost of the proposed large canal would be about \$60,000,000, it is only natural that those who are called upon to pay this large sum should desire to assure themselves that the benefits to be derived therefrom would be commensurate with the cost. The proposition to expend \$60,000,000 on the canals of the State of New York will meet with opposition from many sides, but I believe that the people of the State of New York will see that it will well repay them to expend even this large sum of money, for the building of the canal will mean to them that New York will be permitted to maintain her oldtime commercial supremacy and be enabled to enter upon a new era of industrial development far exceeding anything that she has ever known before or that would be possible without the canal."

The Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia, Pa., according to a special correspondent of the New York "Times" has secured special machinery and process for the work of armor plate making. It has a plant covering fifty-four acres, and upon it several large buildings known as the armor plate extension have been erected. Nearly all the machinery is in position, and as soon as the oil tempering apparatus is complete the active making of projectile-resisting armor can go on. Should no contracts be at once entered into for armor, the machinery can readily be employed for heavy forge work. The company has a secret process for hardening the plate that it is believed will surpass the Harveyized and Krupp product. Sample plates will be run out for test at the Indian Head proving grounds. Experienced workmen have been engaged for the new department. With the machinery and construction of the building the company is said to have put over \$3,000,000 in the venture.



## ENGAGEMENT OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Court of Claims, June 11, rendered an important decision in the case of William T. Sampson, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., v. the United States.

The Court on its findings of fact says:

"On July 3, 1898, a state of war then existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, a naval engagement took place off Santiago de Cuba between certain armed vessels of the United States Navy, then attached to and forming part of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic Station, to wit, the U. S. S. New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, Vixen, Hist and Ericsson, and certain war vessels of the King of Spain, to wit, the Infanta Maria Teresa, Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, Pluton and Furor, which were then and there supported by Spanish land batteries, adjacent to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., was the commander-in-chief of the said United States naval forces or fleet and Commodore W. S. Schley, U. S. N., was the commanding officer of a division or squadron thereof, on duty under the orders of the said commander-in-chief.

"In addition to the foregoing vessels of the United States Navy, the Harvard, Resolute and Fern, armed vessels officered and manned by the United States and under the control of the Navy, formed a part of the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Sampson. Neither of the vessels named was engaged in the destruction of the vessels of the enemy aforesaid, but they were each within signal distance of the vessels of the American fleet, or the U. S. S. New York, the flagship of the commanding officer, that did participate in said destruction, under such circumstances and in such condition as to be able to render effective aid if they, or either of them, had been required so to do.

"In the said engagement five of the said Spanish vessels of war, to wit, the Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, Pluton and Furor, were destroyed by the said vessels of the United States Navy.

"The Spanish vessels of war which took part in the said engagement, excluding the land batteries aforesaid, constituted a force inferior to that of the said United States.

"The commanding officers of the fleet and squadron, and the officers and enlisted men of the vessels composing the same, to wit: The U. S. S. New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, Vixen, Hist, Ericsson, Harvard, Resolute and the Fern, are entitled to receive from the United States bounty as provided by law in the sum of not exceeding \$166,700, as may be apportioned among those claiming; of which sum the claimant herein, William T. Sampson, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., and commander-in-chief of said fleet, is entitled to one-twentieth."

## CONCLUSION OF LAW.

Upon the foregoing findings of fact, the court decides, as a conclusion of law, that the claimant, William T. Sampson, is entitled to recover judgment against the United States in the sum of \$8,335.

After quoting the law applying to the case, he says:

"The findings show that the three vessels named were armed vessels officered and manned by the United States and under the control of the Department of the Navy and the commander-in-chief of the fleet; that they, and each of them, were within signal distance of the vessel or vessels engaged in the destruction of the Spanish vessels, and, too, under such circumstances and in such condition as to be able to render effective aid if required."

"Further discussion seems superfluous. It will not be necessary to consider the character of signals used in the Navy at the time of the engagement, as the findings show that the distance, circumstances and conditions of the vessels named were such that they were able to render effective aid if required.

"That they rendered no such aid was not, so far as the record shows, their fault. They were a part of the fleet or under the command of Rear-Admiral Sampson and were subject to his order.

"While it is true that the payment of prize money or bounty for the capture or destruction of enemies' vessels was intended by way of reward for bravery in action, the statutes, as we have seen, contemplated vessels entitled to share who are able, but who were not required, to render effective aid. Being armed vessels, they would, if required, have been able to render effective aid. The degree of such aid is not material. This question is met by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Ironclad Atlanta (3 Wall, 425.)

"As there stated, 'our duty is simply to announce and apply the law; and there our power ends.' Such we have endeavored briefly to do, and the result is that the officers and men of the U. S. S. Harvard, Resolute and Fern are entitled to share in the bounty for the destruction of the Spanish vessels as aforesaid."

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes stated judgment will be rendered in favor of the claimant, William T. Sampson, for his proportion (one-twentieth) of the bounty accruing from the destruction of the Spanish vessels in the sum of \$8,335.

It is ordered that the residue herein found to wit: \$158,365 be apportioned among the remaining officers and enlisted men of the vessels claiming, to wit: The U. S. S. New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, Vixen, Hist, Ericsson, Harvard, Resolute and the Fern, according to their respective rights under the statutes relating thereto.

## NAVY VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Already several of the States have made application to the Navy Department to have one of the battleships recently authorized by Congress named after them. The Secretary of the Navy will soon be called upon to give names to the two battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five sub-marine boats authorized in the latest naval appropriation act. Rhode Island and Virginia and Washington, one of the Dakotas, Colorado and Minnesota are all anxious that one of the new ships should be given their name. It is very probable that the armored cruisers as well as the battleships will be given the names of states and the old rule of naming the protected cruisers after cities will be followed. One of the latter will undoubtedly be called the Charleston, to take the place of the vessel lost off the coast of Northern Luzon.

The work on the ships now under course of construction is progressing, for the most part, as well as could be expected. Since the last report made by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department two new battleships have been added to the list of our battleships completed. In addition to these, six first class line of battleships are now nearly completed. Of these the Alabama is within four per cent. of completion and will probably go into commission next month. She will go to the North Atlantic Squadron unless

some developments in the mean time necessitate that our Asiatic fleet be increased in strength. In this event she may go to China. The next ship which will be finished is the Wisconsin, which will also be added to the active force some time this summer. This vessel is being built by the Union Iron Works and will undoubtedly prove to be one of the best ships in the Navy. The Illinois is but 81 per cent. completed and hence will not be in condition for commission until late in the fall or in the early winter.

The progress on the smaller craft has not been so satisfactory as has that upon the battleships and cruisers. The sub-marine boat Plunger, which has been under course of construction for the last six years will now be finished. Three of the thirty knot torpedo-boat destroyers will also be commissioned in the near future and will be the first of the type in the service of the United States.

The Navy Department will soon re-establish the European Station and there is little doubt but that the new battleship Kearsarge will be given station with that squadron. The vessel is regarded as one of the most modern ships in the Navy and with the exception of the double-turret system, is very satisfactory. True, the advocates of this system feel that it has not yet been given a fair trial, but there is little doubt but that it is a dead issue in the Navy.

## AN ITALIAN VIEW OF OUR ARMY.

One of the most comprehensive studies of our Army system that has been made of late by foreign military men has been concluded by Lieut. Terruccio Vitale of the Italian Army. The Lieutenant was military attaché to the Italian Embassy at Washington during the Spanish war, and then went to Manila with the U. S. troops. Unfortunately he contracted a fever there and was at the point of death at San Francisco and later at New York. Consul General Branchi at New York informs us that Lieutenant Vitale has partly recovered. He sailed some days ago for Italy. The Philadelphia "Call" recently published an interesting interview with the Italian officer. 1st Lieut. Ferruccio Vitale, of the general staff of the Italian Army, has spent over two years in this country and in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of studying the military system of the United States. He thinks our system of recruiting is far superior to the one in vogue abroad. "Your officers have the pick of men," he says, "while we must take what we can get. It follows, therefore, that physically and intellectually your recruits are far superior to those of any European army; they are men who can be depended on to take the initiative under almost every circumstance; they need not and do not wait to have every little move ordered for them by their officers. How that works has been shown to me in the Philippines."

"The natural conditions of the territory between San Fernando and Ponce are such that it was impossible to overlook the whole of the deploying line. But each man knew perfectly well what he should do, and while it was utterly out of the question to give commands to more than a few men at a time, the work these men did was simply marvelous and, mind you, they were volunteers who had come from all walks of life, but such is their stability that they learn to be real, true, intelligent soldiers in a time which seems ridiculously short to an officer who has had to deal with the average European recruits. I went out with Col. Bell, of the 36th Volunteer regiment. We had a scouting party of about thirty men picked up at random from the ranks. Colonel Bell explained to these men what he wanted them to do and every one of them acted in the most intelligent way. Regulars and volunteers alike are simply a revelation to the foreign officer, who has experience in drilling and educating his men at home. It is no exaggeration to say that for the relatively small army you have, your army is the most efficient to be found anywhere. That is one of the advantages of a small army; you can pick your men and bring it to a point of excellence which a large army, recruited by general conscription, can never reach."

"The American officer is, above all, a most gentlemanly man, and in military science he is educated far better than his European brother officer. West Point is an ideal training school for an army officer. They learn there every branch of the service, and get an education that no European army school gives to its students. Every officer when he leaves the Academy and begins his regimental duties is more or less unaccustomed to them, but even herein you have the advantage over Europeans. You have a company of Regulars and some signal men stationed at West Point and the cadets learn something of the regimental life while pursuing their studies, while in Europe we join our regiments without having had anything to do with actual soldiers. The esprit de corps is cultivated in the Academy and remains a solid bond between all officers, for they practically all come from the one school, no matter what branches of the service they enter."

"What pleased me probably more than anything else was the sight of serving hot roast beef to the soldiers on the firing line out in the Philippine Islands, miles and miles away from the military depots. The Commissary Department of your War Office has been criticised very harshly, but when you consider what it means to feed soldiers on the firing line with hot roast beef you will agree with me that is a feat which few armies can boast of. All the time I have spent in the Philippine Islands I have lived and messed with the officers, have watched closely how the troops fared, and I must say that the Commissary Department did splendid work."

Lieutenant Vitale has prepared a very exhaustive report covering the whole of his observations for his government.

## THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, has the following provisions:

That all allotments of pay of enlisted men of the United States Army that have been or shall be paid to the designated allottees after the expiration of one month subsequent to the month in which said allotments accrued shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer who has made or shall make such payment: Provided, That said disbursing officer shall, before making payment of said allotments, use, or shall have used, due diligence in obtaining and making use of all information that may have been received in the War Department relative to the grantors of the allotments: And provided further, That if an erroneous payment is made because of the failure of an officer responsible for such report to report, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War, the death of a grantor or any fact which

renders the allotment not payable, then the amount of such erroneous payment shall be collected by the paymaster-general from the officer who fails to make such report, if such collection is practicable. Provided, That hereafter the regimental surgeon and majors and regimental quartermaster-sergeants of artillery and infantry shall have the same pay and allowances as the regimental sergeant-majors and regimental quartermaster-sergeants of cavalry: Provided, That hereafter, in computing length of service for retirement, credit shall be given the soldier for double the time of his actual service in Porto Rico, Cuba, or in the Philippine Islands.

Provided, That junior veterinary surgeons shall be allowed and paid monthly the sum of \$3.71 during the entire period of their service in lieu of the clothing allowance of a sergeant-major.

Provided, That hereafter the pay of Army paymaster-clerks who have served as such over fifteen years shall be \$1,800 per annum; the pay of Army paymaster-clerks who have served as such over ten years shall be \$1,600 each per annum; the pay of Army paymaster-clerks who have served as such over five years shall be \$1,500 each per annum; the pay of other Army paymasters' clerks shall be \$1,400 each per annum.

That hereafter the pay proper of all officers and enlisted men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and in the Territory of Alaska, shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law in time of peace: Provided further, That enlisted men receiving or entitled to a twenty per centum increased pay herein authorized shall not be entitled to or receive any additional increase of compensation for what is known as extra or special duty.

Provided, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay of officers assigned to higher command than the rank in the Army, unless such service shall be continuous for a period of not less than three months.

All the money herebefore appropriated, except the appropriation for mileage to officers when authorized by law, shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, Regular and Volunteer and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Provided, That no part of the money so appropriated (for barracks and quarters) shall be paid for commutation of fuel or for quarters to officers or enlisted men: Provided, That on application of the Governor of any State or Territory the Secretary of War is authorized to place the quartermaster supplies which the volunteer from said State or Territory carried into the service, the United States Army during the recent war with Spain, and which have been retained by the United States, exclusive of such supplies as have been allowed for in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, and such award accepted by a State.

That the Act approved January 12, 1899, granting "extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers," shall extend to all volunteer officers of the general staff who have not received waiting order pay prior to discharge, at the rate of one month to the who did not serve beyond the limits of the United States and two months to those who served beyond the limits of the United States; and officers and enlisted men of volunteer organizations, who have served honest and faithfully in the Volunteer Army of the United States during the war with Spain and have been honorably discharged without furlough, or by reason of the services being no longer required, or at any time, reason of wounds received, or disability contracted the service and in the line of duty, who have not received the extra pay granted in said Act or in subsequent Acts of Congress supplemental thereto: And if Act shall be deemed to apply to officers of volunteers who resigned and enlisted men of volunteers who were discharged upon their own applications subsequent to the issue of orders for the muster out of their organizations and prior to the dates of muster out.

The proviso relating to transportation allowances was contained in the synopsis of the bill given June 2, p. 93 with the statement of the appropriations carried by a bill.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. John Scott Power, who occupies the responsible position of Chief Clerk, Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York Harbor, was united in marriage on Tuesday afternoon, June 12, to Miss Marie Sussdorff at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Woodside, Long Island. The church was crowded with guests, the contracting parties being prominent and highly popular in church and social circles, and Mr. Power besides having held important public office, Mr. Power and his bride after the marriage ceremony departed on a ten-days' honeymoon with the best wishes from their friends and acquaintances. Mr. Power, well known throughout the Army on account of the excellent administration of his office. He has served in many general offices including Generals Hancock, Schfield, Ruger, Shafter, Merritt, Frank, Brooke and others.

Miss Katherine Kimes Hancock, of Overbrook, Philadelphia, and John Thomas Tompkins, Lieutenant, U. S. A., were married on June 6, 1900, at the residence of a bride's brother, Dr. Frank Bacon Hancock, Overbrook, Pa., by Dr. J. Addison Henry of Princeton Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother the wedding was a very quiet one—only the immediate relatives being present. The abandonment of their plans for a naval wedding, dear to every girl, had been a most severe blow, but sailing orders of the Indiana, to which Lieutenant Tompkins was attached, on the day of the wedding, worse. The Honorable Secretary of the Navy came to the rescue, however, and gave the groom a most acceptable wedding present in the form of orders to the Richmond. On their return from their wedding trip at La Mohonk, Lieutenant and Mrs. Tompkins will reside in the Parkside, 40th street and Elm avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Katharine Copeland Gibson, daughter of Captain Francis Marion Gibson, U. S. A., and Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, New York City, was married on the evening of June 12 by the Rev. Dr. Christ of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at the home of her parents, 25 West 34th street, to Mr. Frederick Thomas Lewis, general manager of the Staten Island Electric Lighting and Railway Company. The bride was a recipient of many handsome gifts, and among other some costly presentations made collectively by the employees of the Electric Company. The marriage was a happy one, and the contracting parties concluded to have it consummated before leaving for the season; therefore only the immediate relatives, both families were present. Miss Gibson, an only child, since her return from abroad, and has resided in New York since her return from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have taken a house on Staten Island and will be at home to their friends after July 1 at 34 Taylor street, West Brighton. Captain and Mrs. Gibson go to Long Beach in a few days for the summer and will spend the autumn at Newfild, N. J.



## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On the question of armor plate in the naval appropriation bill the House yielded on June 6, and the following amendment was the one finally inserted in the bill. We give the last clause in full:

Armor and armament: Toward the armament and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by Acts of March 2, 1895; June 10, 1896, March 3, 1897; May 4, 1898; March 3, 1899, and by this Act, four million dollars: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any or all vessels above referred to, provided such contracts can be made at a price which in his judgment is reasonable and equitable; but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions, he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a site for and to erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor, and the sum of four million dollars is hereby appropriated toward the erection of said factory."

The dispute over ocean and coast surveys delayed final passage of the bill until June 7, the House insisting that some amendment such as the following be inserted: "Ocean survey: For ocean survey, including the waters of Cuba and the Philippine Archipelago, but not the coast thereof, and for the purchase of nautical books and sailing charts, freight and express charges on the same, \$50,000." After many conferences and much acrimonious debate agreement was reached, and the provision made in the bill as passed is in full as follows:

"Ocean and Lake surveys: For hydrographic surveys, and for the purchase of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, and freight and express charges on the same, one hundred thousand dollars."

The clause as to active service by retired officers which has stirred up much interest is, in full, as follows:

"During a period of twelve years from the passage of this Act any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired."

This is the final form of this clause as it became a law, and is as we published it in our issue of June 2.

The dispute over the four years' course at the Naval Academy was settled by the passage of the following clause:

"Whenever any naval cadet shall have finished four years of his undergraduate course of six years the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large, in accordance with existing law."

"The appointees to follow the two classes of cadets now at sea may enter the Academy during the present year and those to succeed the class which is now finishing its four years of study shall be appointed before March fourth, next, to enter the Academy during the year 1901."

We give an outline of the bill as passed, not repeating in full the clauses of special interest given above: Pay of the Navy, \$12,810,897. Pay, miscellaneous, \$500,000; provided, that in lieu of traveling expenses, etc., for travel under orders within the limits of U. S. officers of the Navy shall hereafter receive mileage at 8 cents a mile, but in cases of traveling repeatedly between places in same vicinity actual expenses only may be allowed, at discretion of the Secretary of the Navy; actual expenses only shall be paid for travel outside limits of U. S. in North America. Pay, contingent, Navy; for emergencies, etc., \$10,000; for transporting remains of officers and men who die outside continental limits of U. S., \$10,000; to be available for deaths since April 21, 1898. Emergency fund, Navy Dept., \$300,000.

Bureau of Navigation: Transportation, recruiting, and contingent, \$80,000; gunnery exercises, \$12,000; outfits for naval apprentices, \$112,500; outfits for landsmen, \$112,500; Naval training stations: California, \$30,000; California (buildings), \$35,750; Rhode Island, \$45,000; Rhode Island (buildings), \$58,850. Naval War College, Coasters Harbor, R. I., \$9,200; Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., \$76,425.

Bureau of Ordnance: Ordnance and stores, \$500,000; reserve ammunition, \$500,000; conversion of 6-inch guns to rapid fire, \$25,000; purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, \$500,000; machinery for gun plant, Washington Navy Yard, \$175,000; watchmen's quarters and fence for gun park at Saint Helena, Norfolk Navy Yard, \$5,500. Reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, \$250,000; provided, that Secretary of the Navy may purchase by contract all or any of such guns. Torpedo station, Newport, R. I., \$65,000; buildings, naval station, Puget Sound, \$8,000; arming and equipping naval militia, \$60,000; fitting Fort Lafayette as magazine, \$15,000; naval magazines, Norfolk, Va., \$20,000; Dover, N. J., \$100,000. Repairs, Bureau of Ordnance, \$30,000. Civil establishment: For various employees at navy yards: Portsmouth, \$1,000; Boston, \$1,000; New York, \$1,400; League Island, \$1,200; Washington, \$15,489.50; Norfolk, \$1,200; Mare Island, \$1,017.25; smokeless powder factory, \$4,100; proving ground, Indian Head, \$1,017.25; torpedo station, Newport, \$5,200; in all, \$32,624, and no other fund appropriated by this Act shall be used for such service.

Bureau of Equipment: equipment of vessels, \$2,000,000; ocean and lake surveys (in full above), \$100,000; depots for coal, \$700,000; equipment plant, Cavite, P. I., \$20,000; contingent, \$25,000. Civil establishment: For various employees at navy yards: Portsmouth, \$1,000; Boston, \$5,525; New York, \$3,550; League Island, \$1,200; Norfolk, \$2,400; Mare Island, \$2,200; Washington, \$2,600; Cavite, P. I., \$1,577.52; in all, \$19,052.52; no other fund appropriated by this Act to be used for such service.

Bureau of Yards and Docks: Maintenance of yards and docks, \$475,000; contingent, \$50,000. Civil establishment: For various employees at navy yards: Portsmouth, \$5,885; Boston, \$8,416.25; New York, \$20,266.13; Sackett Harbor, \$365; League Island, \$5,478; Washington, \$5,495.25; Norfolk, \$9,785.63; Port Royal, \$6,546.50; Pensacola, \$1,030; Key West, \$600; Mare Island, \$14,091.67; Puget Sound, \$4,607.40; in all, \$83,439.83; no other fund appropriated by this Act to be used for such service.

Public works, navy yards: Portsmouth, \$406,000; Boston, \$966,300; New York, \$1,208,900; League Island, \$839,500; Washington, \$444,102.32; Norfolk, \$472,200. Naval stations: New London, reappropriates unexpended balance, Act of 1898; Port Royal, \$227,000, expenditure of this appropriation being left at discretion of Sec. of Navy, directed to appoint board of naval officers to consider changing Port Royal station to some point near Charleston, S. C., and if such change seem expedient money appropriated to be used for new station and docks, also not over \$100,000 of it to be used for purchase of site; Key West, \$100,000; Mare Island, \$478,200; Puget Sound, \$206,165; and Sec. of Navy is directed to appoint a board of naval officers to consider

construction of a dry dock on the Columbia river, Oregon, and to report to Congress, \$1,000 being appropriated for their expenses; San Juan, P. R., \$52,000; Pensacola, \$9,500; Algiers, La., \$145,000. For dredging, Dry Tortugas, Fla., \$100,000. Dry docks, Algiers, La., \$650,000, to be immediately available, four dry docks, Portsmouth, Boston, League Island and Mare Island, \$900,000. Dry dock, Havana, Cuba, \$275,000.

Repairs and preservation of navy yards and stations, \$500,000. Buildings and grounds, Naval Academy: For construction, etc., \$350,000; provided, that all plans shall first be approved by Secretary of Navy and shall not involve total expenditure of more than \$8,000,000, including this appropriation and the one of \$1,220,000 heretofore appropriated; and provided, that the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contracts for any or all of these improvements, within said limit of cost, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law. Naval observatory, \$10,000; new buildings, \$2,500.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical Dept., \$95,000; Naval Hospital fund, \$40,000, provided that after July 1, 1900, all forfeitures on account of desertions shall be passed to its credit. Contingent, \$30,000; repairs, \$20,000. Naval hospitals: New York, \$5,000; Newport, \$20,000; Mare Island, \$10,000. The active list of surgeons shall hereafter consist of 55, and that of passed assistant and assistant surgeons of 110. Assistant surgeons shall rank with assistant surgeons in the Army: Provided, That the assistant surgeons under the age of 50 years appointed for temporary service during the war with Spain, having creditable records, who are now in the Navy, may be given permanent commissions. Section 13, Act approved March 3, 1899, "To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U. S." is hereby so amended as to provide that nothing therein shall operate to reduce the pay which, but for said act, would have been received by any commissioned officer at time of its passage or thereafter.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: Provisions, Navy, \$2,500,000; contingent, \$150,000. Civil establishment: For various employees at navy yards: Portsmouth, \$5,840; Boston, \$4,034.50; New York, \$30,312.03; League Island, \$1,920; Washington, \$6,417.25; Mare Island, \$9,857.25; Norfolk, \$8,833.75. Naval stations: Newport, \$1,200; Cavite, P. I., \$10,800; Naval Academy, \$2,200; in all, \$811,232.03; no other fund appropriated by this Act to be used in payment for such service.

Bureau of Construction and Repair: Construction and repair of vessels, \$6,000,000; provided, that no part of this sum shall be applied to repair of any wooden ship when estimated cost appraised by competent board of naval officers shall exceed 10 per cent. of estimated cost of a new ship of same size and material. Construction plants, at navy yards: Portsmouth, Boston, New York, League Island, Norfolk, Mare Island, Puget Sound and Algiers, each \$25,000; Pensacola and Port Royal, each \$5,000. Civil establishment: For various employees at navy yards: Portsmouth, \$3,434.50; Boston, \$3,434.50; New York, \$4,451.75; League Island, \$2,417.25; Washington, \$1,400; Norfolk, \$3,434.50; Pensacola, \$1,017.25; Port Royal, \$1,400; Mare Island, \$3,434.50; Puget Sound, \$1,400; in all, \$25,824.25; no other fund appropriated by this Act to be used for such service.

Bureau of Steam Engineering: Steam machinery, \$1,585,000; no part of said sum to be applied to engines, etc., of wooden ships whose estimated cost shall exceed 10 per cent. of cost of new machinery of same character, nor shall new boilers be constructed for wooden ships; for purchase and preservation of all material and stores, purchase repair, etc., of machinery and tools in navy yards and stations and running yard engines, \$960,000; incidental expenses of navy vessels, yards, and the Bureau, \$15,000; in all, for steam machinery, \$2,560,000. Contingent, \$1,000. Machinery plants, at navy yards and stations: Portsmouth, Algiers, Honolulu, and San Juan, P. R., each \$25,000; at Boston and Mare Island, each \$50,000. Civil establishment: For various employees at navy yards: Portsmouth, \$1,800; Boston, \$1,400; New York, \$3,000; League Island, \$1,200; Norfolk, \$1,900; Pensacola, \$1,000; Mare Island, \$1,000; in all, \$13,300; no other fund appropriated by this Act to be used for such service. Section 424, Rev. Stat., is amended to read: The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering shall be appointed from the line of officers of the Navy not below the grade of lieutenant-commander, and shall be a skillful engineer.

Naval Academy: Pay of professors and others, \$59,991; pay of watchmen, mechanics and others, \$44,069.95; pay of steam employees, \$7,824.50. For special courses and training of cadets, \$3,000. Repairs, \$21,000. Heating and lighting, \$20,000. Contingent, \$43,800. (Here follow clauses as to appointment of cadets and service of retired officers, given in full at beginning.)

Marine Corps: Pay, officers, active list, \$416,900; retired list, \$56,672. Pay of enlisted men, \$1,112,548. Pay, retired enlisted men, \$36,500. Undrawn clothing, \$30,000. Mileage, \$12,000. Commutation of quarters, \$48,000. Pay of civil force in various offices, in all, \$21,436.23. Provisions, \$371,071.50; no law to be so construed as to entitle marines on shore duty to rations or commutation other than such as is now or may hereafter be allowed enlisted men in the Army. Clothing, \$290,199.24. Fuel, \$30,000. Military stores, \$46,297. Transportation and recruiting, \$35,000. Repairs of barracks, \$20,000. Additions to barracks at New York, \$15,000. Building for use of band and for quarters, Washington, \$4,500. New barracks, League Island, \$100,000. Increase in naval prison, Mare Island, \$15,000. Officers' quarters, Sitka, Alaska, \$1,000, and unexpended appropriation of \$2,500 authorized June 10, 1896. Rent of building, Philadelphia, \$3,000. Forage, \$6,000. Hire of quarters, \$14,748. Contingent, \$61,700; provided, that \$4,200 shall be applied to restoration of sewer system, Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Increase of the Navy: Authorizes construction of two seagoing battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, upon a trial displacement of about 13,500 tons, to have highest practicable speed and great radius of action, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$3,600,000 each; three armored cruisers of like qualities and about 13,000 tons displacement, to cost exclusive of armor and armament not exceeding \$4,250,000 each; and three protected cruisers of like qualities and about 8,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$2,800,000 each.

Construction and machinery for above vessels, \$12,740,690. (The following clauses, as to armor and armament, are given at the beginning.)

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to contract for five submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type, of most improved design, at price not to exceed \$170,000 each. Provided, that such boats shall be similar in dimensions to the proposed new Holland, plans for which were submitted to the Navy Department by the Holland Torpedo Boat Co. Nov. 23, 1899. The said new contract and boats are to be in accordance with stipulations of contract of purchase made April 11, 1900, between above company and the U. S. Equipment for new vessels authorized \$400,000.

Approved June 7, 1900.

The affairs in China are daily growing more critical, and the despatches received at Washington have not tended to encourage the Administration. Additional outbreaks have occurred in various cities of the Empire and the lives of foreigners throughout the entire country are now in danger from the Boxers. Upon the request of the American Consul at Chefoo, the gunboat Yorktown has been sent from Shanghai to that place, and the Don Juan de Austria is under orders to proceed from Canton to Swatow and Amoy. There are at present five American war vessels in the waters of China. If more are needed they will be immediately sent from the fleet at Manila. The Castine is undergoing repairs, but will soon be in readiness for duty in China, and will make the sixth vessel.

Mrs. Spaulding, widow of the late Major Edward J. Spaulding of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, will sail from New York Thursday, June 21, on La Champagne for Europe, where she will spend the summer traveling with friends.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Cavite, June 8.  
Secretary of Navy, Washington:  
The Nashville leaves to-day for Taku; thirty marines, two lieutenants, according to your telegram of June 6. The Newark has twenty-five marines from Oregon and authorized to draw upon ships at Shanghai for more.  
REMEY.

Manila, June 9.  
Adjutant-General, Washington:  
Native police captured insurgent General Pio del Pinar this morning. He was found lurking in neighborhood of San Pedro Macati.  
MACARTHUR.

Colon, June 10.  
Reported engagement has taken place, resulting in defeat of national forces yesterday. By their exchange of Panama national forces retreated; ammunition nearly exhausted. They have re-enforced and ordered to renew attack. Loss in killed and wounded, five officers. Reports are very conflicting. I shall remain here.  
LOGAN.

Secretary of the Navy:  
Forces landed by different nations. Opening communication to Pekin. Americans joined.  
KEMPF.  
This despatch was undated, but was received in Washington on June 11.

Tong Ku, June 11.  
Secretary of the Navy:  
In case all communication to Pekin is cut, not able to go alone; if other nations go, will join to relieve Americans, pending instructions. Situation serious. Battalion of marines from Manila has been urgently requested.  
KEMPF.

Manila, June 11.  
Adjutant-General, Washington:  
Deaths: Dysentery.—Frank B. Cushing, Co. A, 41st Vol. Inf.; Muscien Thomas Young, Co. E, 37th Vol. Inf., Hans E. Spenson; June 5, Co. G, 44th Vol. Inf., Oscar C. Mahoney; Co. A, 39th Vol. Inf., Hiram G. Robins; June 6, Co. H, 13th Inf., Edwin R. Riley; Co. E, 30th Vol. Inf., Fred. M. Truitt; May 27, Co. A, 39th Vol. Inf., Patrick Dwyer; May 11, Co. D, 39th Vol. Inf., Eden C. Neeves; May 22, Co. I, 31st Vol. Inf., James Donahue; June 7, Co. G, 31st Inf., Charles H. Cook.  
Dysentery.—June 8, Co. F, 16th Vol. Inf., Herbert R. Nelson; June 7, Co. M, 34th Vol. Inf., Ford Hopkins; May 31, Co. I, 36th Vol. Inf., Joseph Banda. Malaria fever.—June 7, Co. L, 3d Inf., Joseph C. Eterson; June 6, Co. L, 17th Inf., Richard M. Patton. Meringitis.—May 16, Co. I, 31st Vol. Inf., William Keefe. Tetanus.—May 21, Co. I, 43d Vol. Inf., Alfred Fountaine. Suicide.—June 3, Co. I, 3d Inf., Charles Sawyer; Nephritis.—June 5, Co. B, 17th Inf., Frederick Hires. Varicella.—June 3, Co. H, 48th Inf., Frank Haley. Tuberculosis.—June 5, Co. B, 48th Inf., Walter Allison.  
MACARTHUR.

Navy Department, June 11.  
Remy, Manila:  
Send by Solace immediately with all dispatch to Kempff 100 marines, arranging, if practicable, that after landing, Solace shall continue homeward voyage, as previously ordered.  
LONG.

Manila, June 12.  
Adjutant-General, Washington:  
Report capture of Generals Hizon, near Mexico, and Cavestany, at Alcala, both important. Latter very important; leader of guerrillas in Pangasinan Province, Luzon.  
MACARTHUR.

Cavite, June 12.  
Secretary of Navy, Washington:  
Army turned over Cavite Peninsula and Basilan Island to naval control and defense. The Army also wants to give up Olongapo. We cannot take the latter while short of marines. Can the department send a battalion of marines to the Philippines? Think it important that the former Spanish naval station be under navy control.  
REMEY.

Chin-Kiang, June 12.  
Secretary of State, Washington:  
Large number of natives organized secret society, halted here. People very apprehensive. No protection. Want a ruler.  
MARTIN.  
Mr. Martin is the United States Consul at Chin-Kiang, China.

Manila, June 13, 1900.  
Secretary of War, Washington:  
1st Lieut. Jonathan Cilley, 43d Inf., U. S. V., died in hospital 4:35 morning June 13. Typhoid fever.  
MACARTHUR.

Cavite, June 15.  
Bureau of Navigation, Washington:  
At Kempff's request shall send Iris about 20th with coal and stores for 900 men for three months.  
REMEY.

Manila, June 15.  
Adjutant-General, Washington:  
General Macabulos, with eight officers, 124 men, 124 rifles, surrendered to Col. Emerson H. Liscum at Talarac this morning. Macabulos the most important and last insurgent leader in Talarac and Pangasinan.  
MACARTHUR.

Tongt Ku, June 13.  
Secretary of Navy, Washington:  
Twenty-five hundred men are on the road to Pekin for the relief of the legation; 100 are Americans; English and Russians in large majority; all nations here represented. The Viceroy at Tientsin gave permission to go there; railroad being repaired as force advances. Russians now sending soldiers from Port Arthur with artillery.  
KEMPF.

San Francisco, Cal., June 11.  
Adjutant General, Washington:  
Following military passengers arriving on transport Grant: General Graham, retired; Major Belch, Surg.; Capt. Tyler, Lieuts. Graham and Valentine, 19th Inf.; Capt. Gillenwater, 31st, and Lieut. McMillan, 30th Inf.; Lieuts. McIntyre, 6th, and Cassels, 7th Art.; five acting assistant surgeons, 30 discharged soldiers, 36 men, 6th Art.; eight soldiers as guards; 18 Hospital Corps men; 57 soldiers to be discharged for disability; 17 insane soldiers, 125 general prisoners, 198 sick soldiers. Casualties during voyage: Corp. George P. Clay, M, 43d Inf., died May 19 of phthisis; Musician Balfous Schooler, M, 39th Inf., died 7th inst. of chronic dysentery; Private Harry J. Jackson, B, 39th Inf., died 5th inst. of chronic dysentery.  
SHAFER.



## STATE TROOPS.

The tour of camp and field duty for organizations of the New York Guard at Peekskill which began on June 2 with the 22d regiment, Col. Bartlett, and 69th, Col. Duffy, and a detachment of the 1st Battery, Capt. Wendel on duty, has been attended with great success. The plan of giving each regiment 3 days on a march out and 3 days of camp duty has been attended with the most beneficial results, and officers and men have undertaken their duties in the most enthusiastic manner. The work of the 22d was, of course, the more advanced of the two regiments on duty, but the 69th regiment made a most excellent record in every respect, and in percentage of attendance was better than the 22d. In fact, too much praise cannot be accorded the 69th, for its efforts to excel all past records which it certainly did. The 22d had a trifle under 500 officers and were on duty, while the 69th had 573 officers and men present.

The appeal of Capt. David L. Hough, of the 1st N. Y., has been dismissed by Gov. Roosevelt. He objected to the election of Capt. Linson as major of that regiment, asserting that one of the officers who voted for Linson had filed his resignation prior to the election and was disqualified from casting a vote. It was held that an officer has the privilege of voting until honorably discharged.

The members of the 10th Inf. of Pennsylvania are arranging for their first annual reunion, which will be held this year at Charlevoix on July 4. There will be a parade in the afternoon, followed by a camp fire in the evening in the opera house. The camp fire will be open to the public and there will be numerous addresses, eulogies and music. Great preparations are being made by the citizens for the reunion, and a hearty welcome will be given to the veterans of Luzon.

The 1st Brigade of Massachusetts goes into camp at Framingham June 16. Brig.-Gen. T. R. Mathews will be in command. The organizations comprising the brigade are the 2d Inf., Col. E. P. Clark; 6th Inf., Col. C. K. Darling; Battalion of Light Art., Major L. N. Duchesney; Troop F Cav., Capt. J. J. Monahan.

Co. C, 2d Inf., Mass. Vol. Militia, will make a practice march to the campment of the 1st brigade in South Framingham, leaving Worcester about 4 p.m. on Thursday, June 14, being on the road two nights, passing through the towns of Shrewsbury, Northboro, Marlboro, and by way of Weymouth in South Sudbury.

Capt. J. W. Miller, the commanding officer of the Naval Militia, New York, has issued orders for the summer work of the two battalions and the separate divisions constituting the force. The orders prescribe that beginning June 15 the men of the 1st Naval Battalion shall report by divisions on board the United States ship New Hampshire, now anchored opposite Whitestone, each division to perform there two days duty. On Aug. 13 the entire battalion is to report for six days' duty, this duty to constitute the annual cruise of the body. The annual cruise of the 2d Naval Battalion will begin on July 28 and will be performed in cutters and launches on the waters of Long Island Sound. The 2d Separate Division of Rochester is ordered to perform eight days' duty afloat in the months of July and August on the waters of Lake Ontario. "The object of the tour of duty undertaken this year," says the order, "is to continue the education of the Naval Militia." The men will receive pay and rations for the summer duty.

The 14th New York, Colonel Clayton, will parade for divine service at its armory Sunday evening, June 17. Chaplain Wilson preaching the sermon. The regimental band will furnish the music.

## CONSUMPTION IN CUBA.

An entirely needless alarm has been shown by friends of soldiers serving in Cuba at the prominent place that consumption holds in the death lists of the island. The destructiveness of tuberculosis is not attributable to the climate. The primary factor in its deadliness is racial. The intermarrying of Latin and negro has bred an inferior stock, whose weaker resistance to tubercular and other invasions is universally acknowledged. Within a single generation, and under wholesome governmental edicts, this can be gradually changed.

Racial degeneration from in-breeding of families is another powerful factor. The marriage of consins has not only been tolerated for generations, but has been encouraged as a social protection, with the result that whole families of children die of marasmus, rickets, meningitis and from pulmonary consumption in early manhood, superinduced because a pedigree for disease had been laid in the foundation of a blood kinship. This factor can also be eliminated by amending the marriage laws and forbidding consins from intermarrying, as is done in most highly civilized countries. A decay of a people through profligacy or intermarrying is invariably marked by prevalence of consumption.

Another influence not to be overlooked is the want of proper nourishment suffered by so many Cuban people during the war and the huddling together in reconcentrated camps and unsanitary quarters over long periods of time. Their resisting powers were thereby weakened, and infection from tuberculosis subjects among them was rendered more sure. The vital statistics bureau is reaping the harvest of war and poverty at this moment, and thus its tuberculosis figures are being swelled out of usual proportions. These factors have now been removed, and the Havana "Post" expects that a great improvement in the general condition of the people is sure to follow, and that the death record will be still further reduced, that from consumption falling with the rest. It even indulges in the hope that the island's consumption death-rate can be cut in twain in a single decade. What this means is shown by a study of the Havana statistics for April, which returned a total of 482 deaths, of which 40 per cent. were caused by tuberculous affections.

## CAPTAIN GODFREY AS A SPANISH STUDENT.

Of the late Capt. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf., who was killed in the Philippines a few days ago, the Atlanta "Constitution" says that one hot day in the summer of 1898, when the 22d was at Tampa, Fla., Captain Godfrey was found sitting on the limb of a tree.

"Hello," said the man below, "what are you doing up there?"

"Studying Spanish," replied the man in the tree.

"Well, it will take you a long time to learn it. Don't you think so?"

The officer closed his little red book of Spanish phrases with a snap, and crossed his legs.

"It won't take me long," he said, "to learn all that I will need in Cuba. I am just trying to master two phrases."

"What are they?"

"Run Spaniard and 'Surrender' came the answer.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Ryland Dillard Tisdale, U. S. N., died at the U. S. Naval Hospital June 1, as the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever. He was born in Kentucky Jan. 8, 1866, and was appointed naval cadet from his native State, entering the class which graduated in June, 1886, being number ten in the class of twenty-five. His commission as ensign bore date of July 1, 1888; lieutenant (j. g.), Dec. 6, 1896, and lieutenant March 3, 1899. Lieutenant Tisdale had served rather more than half of his naval service at sea, his last shore duty having been at the Washington Ordnance Factory.

Miss Josie Harrington Sage, who died at Red Rock, McKean Co., Pa., on May 30, 1900, was the wife of Enos B. Sage, son of Capt. W. N. Sage, U. S. A., and brother of Capt. W. H. Sage, 23d U. S. Inf., in Jolo, P. I.

Capt. N. T. Blake, Captain of the United States Revenue Cutter Galveston, died at St. Mary's Infirmary in Galveston, Tex., June 7, of a complication of diseases. He had been in feeble health for several months, and about three months ago was bereaved of his wife, which preyed heavily upon him. He was a veteran in the Revenue Marine Service.

A flotilla of six German torpedo boats has been preparing to ascend the river Rhine, to Coblenz, Rudesheim and Bingen, and, if the stage of water permits, even to Strasburg.

An Army officer asks: Could you not say something in the Journal in regard to transports belonging to the Government and not to the quartermasters in charge of them; and being run for the convenience of the Army and not the quartermasters in charge of them. There might be one or two cases it would strike in the "solar plexus," so to speak.

The German military organ, the "Militar Wochenblatt," discusses the advisability of the cavalryman discarding one of the two "white" weapons with which he is armed, and summing up the balance of advantage for the retention or otherwise of the sword or lance, thinks that one of two advantages would result, viz., either the troop-horse would have so much less weight to carry, or an additional number of cartridges might be carried, a very desirable advantage in view of the growing importance of fire-action to cavalry.

The New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. has just added as No. 8 in its "Four-track Series" a pamphlet on "Two to Fifteen Days' Pleasure Tours," which contains much valuable information regarding resorts reached by this railroad. The book has nearly thirty maps showing the routes to the various resorts, and contains in addition the rates of fare and time needed to make the trip to 130 different popular resorts. Specially low rates are quoted. The book will be sent by the company postpaid on receipt of a postage stamp.

Although public opinion in Italy is convinced of the necessity of increasing the fleet, it is not likely that the state of finances will permit a large number of ships to be laid down this year. According to a report just presented to the Chamber of Deputies, two ships only instead of the four of the type proposed by Col. Cuni-berli will be begun. They will have many of the characteristics of a battleship with the speed of an armored cruiser. The two will be completed in 1903 and each will cost about \$4,000,000. This sum will bring the credits for construction for the four years ending in 1903 to nearly \$37,000,000.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U. S. Navy on June 11 was as follows: Battleships—Illinois, 81 per cent.; Alabama, 96 per cent.; Wisconsin, 92 per cent.; Maine, 27 per cent.; Missouri, 4 per cent.; Ohio, 19 per cent. Sheathed protected cruisers—Denver, 0 per cent.; Des Moines, 0 per cent.; Chattanooga, 2 per cent.; Galveston, 0 per cent.; Tacoma, 0 per cent.; Cleveland, 3 per cent. Monitors—Arkansas, 31 per cent.; Connecticut, 52 per cent.; Florida, 36 per cent.; Wyoming, 46 per cent. Torpedo boat destroyers—Bainbridge, 62 per cent.; Barry, 62 per cent.; Chauncey, 62 per cent.; Dale, 75 per cent.; Decatur, 74 per cent.; Hopkins, 57 per cent.; Hull, 57 per cent.; Lawrence, 93 per cent.; Macdonough, 91 per cent.; Paul Jones, 73 per cent.; Perry, 73 per cent.; Preble, 72 per cent.; Stewart, 25 per cent.; Truxton, 23 per cent.; Whipple, 23 per cent.; Worden, 23 per cent.; Stringham, 95 per cent.; Goldsborough, 90 per cent.; Bailey, 90 per cent.; Bagley, 50 per cent.; Barney, 71 per cent.; Biddle, 10 per cent.; Blakely, 85 per cent.; DeLong, 85 per cent.; Nicholson, 54 per cent.; O'Brien, 54 per cent.; Shubrick, 87 per cent.; Stockton, 91 per cent.; Thornton, 84 per cent.; Tingey, 60 per cent.; Wilkes, 45 per cent. Submarine torpedo boat—Plunger, 85 per cent.

The well-known French naval writer, Commandant Vignot, sharply criticizes the naval policy of the French Admiralty. He pleads for the development of French naval strength by an increase of the swift cruiser and torpedo boat elements, and not by the building of line-of-battle ships. He asserts that France has everything to lose by engaging in pitched naval battles with England on account of her numerical inferiority in ships, on the principle of exchanging men at checkers, the weaker man going down in the end, even if the exchange be even. When France builds a 12,000-ton battleship which can steam 18 knots, England builds battleships of 14,000 tons, steaming 19 knots; French 21-knot armored cruisers of 10,000 tons are answered by somewhat faster English armored cruisers of 12,000 tons. The Jeanne d'Arc is armed with two 19 cm. guns, and fourteen of 138 mm., but the Drake, Leviathan, Good Hope and King Alfred carry two guns of 21 cm. and sixteen of 150 mm. Yet although the latter vessels are more powerful than the French cruiser, they could not prevent her from practising the offensive, unless they could succeed under very exceptional circumstances in forcing her to engage. It would be absurd, says Commandant Vignot, to compete with England in the construction of costly battleships, which in her dockyards can be constructed both more cheaply and more quickly than in France; but France may continue to build two types of absolutely necessary vessels—the armored cruiser, with the minimum thickness of armor protection and maximum speed, and the corsair cruiser, of which speed is the essential characteristic.

## NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The schedule for the week ending June 23, 1900, for class in attendance and officers of the U. S. Army and Navy is as follows: 18th, Monday, 9:30. Committees 2 and 4, War Games. Committees 1 and 3, Tactical Studies. 11:45. "Naval Strategy," Captain Mahan. This series will be read by college staff. 19th, Tuesday, 9:30. Committees 1 and 3, War Games. Committees 2 and 4, Tactical Studies. 11:45. "Naval Strategy," Captain Mahan. 20th, Wednesday, 9:30. Consideration of Principal Problem in Committee. 11:45. "Naval Strategy," Captain Mahan. 21st, Thursday, 9:30. Committees 1 and 3, War Games. Committees 2 and 4, Tactical Studies. 10:30. "Naval Strategy," Captain Mahan. 11:45. "Naval Strategy," Captain Mahan. 22d, Friday, 9:30. Committees 2 and 4, War Games. Committees 1 and 3, Tactical Studies. 10:30. "Formation of War Charts," Captain Stockton. 11:45. "Submarine Mines," Major John G. D. Knight, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers. 23d, Saturday, 9:30. Strategic Situation.

Prof. William Whitman Bailey, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., who has recently contributed to the "News of the Highlands" a number of interesting articles on his "Recollections of West Point," is at Fredericktown, N. B., in attendance as a delegate to the centennial anniversary of the University of New Brunswick. Prof. Bailey had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. It happens that Captain Mahan and Professor Bailey, schoolmates and neighbors, both firm believers in Anglo-Saxon destiny, yet thorough Americans, have received a Canadian doctorate within a few weeks of each other.

The following list of patents granted June 12 is furnished by Wilkinson & Fisher, counselors at law and solicitors of patents, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.: Anchor, A. S. Peterson; armor-plate, A. F. Gustafson; boat, G. von Seidlitz; boat lowering or lifting apparatus, J. H. Klencke; caisson, ship's, F. C. Brooks; bank; cartridge shell, T. H. Rylands; firearm front sight, W. F. Sheard; firearm, repeating, O. F. Mossberg; propeller mechanism, vessel, S. Griffin.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C. BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. En route to Bering Sea. BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Baltimore, Md., repairing. CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty. CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty. CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. Baltimore, Md. COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md. DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn. DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass. FESSENDEN, Lieut. B. L. Reed. At Detroit, Mich. FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C. GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At Galveston, Tex. GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty. GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash. GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y. GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty. HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga. HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fingar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty. MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Failing. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty. MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. At Cape Nome, Alaska. McCULLOUGH, Capt. M. A. Healy. En route to St. Michaels, Alaska. McLANE, Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Port Tampa, Fla. MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis. NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michaels, Alaska. ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. En route to Havana, Cuba. PERRY, Captain W. F. Kilgore. On cruise to Bering Sea. RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea. SEMINOLE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Baltimore, Md. SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty. SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty. THETIS, Lieut. F. C. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal. WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia. Harbor duty. WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md. WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Mobile, Ala. WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. A. C.—The service you mention counts toward retirement.

S. E. F.—The decision you refer to is published in Circular 198, War Dept., P. M. G. O., Aug. 15, 1899. We have not a spare copy.

J. K.—No reason is known why you should not be discharged June 30, 1901, the same as other soldiers of the Regular Army who come under the provisions of the law.

L. W. FARGO.—For manual of the Gatling gun address M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

S. A.—The U. S. S. Pensacola is stationed at San Francisco permanently. There is no intention of sending her to Boston, and she has not been East in many years.

G. V. L.—Address Major H. T. Allen, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Manila, P. I.

X. Y. Z. M.—You cannot pass the physical examination at West Point if you have lost several of your back teeth.

INQUIRER.—Write to Prof. S. E. Tillman, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., as to procuring the copy of the book you desire.

DR. A. D.—The flag of the President for Army is of scarlet with a five-cornered white star in each corner, with a large fifth star of five points in the center. Inside the latter star is a parallel star separated by a band of white. This inner star forms a blue field upon which is the official coat of arms of the U. S. In the scarlet field around the large star are other white stars, one for each State. See G. O. 13, March 23, 1898, H. Q. A., published in the Army and Navy Journal about that time. When on a ship of war the President displays a blue flag.

B. O. H.—There are no vacancies for 2d lieutenant in the U. S. M. C. For rules governing the examination of candidates write the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and a printed circular will be sent you.

E. R. D.—If you will ask us as to the vacancy of some specific district, we will answer your question. A list of all vacancies will not be furnished by the department.

W. Y. K.—There will be a vacancy in the 22d District of New York to West Point in 1903. An enlisted man in the Army can be appointed to a cadetship.

H. L. S.—No letters of marque and reprisal were granted by the United States during the Spanish-American war.

W. S.—There are 63,000 U. S. troops in the Philippines.

EX-CADET.—Time served at the Academy is allowed for in the two years' service for a commission.

J. W. B.—There are no vacancies at present in the grade of lieutenant of the Marine Corps. Some will occur, however, in the course of a few months. Non-commissioned officers are appointed from ranks.



## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 8, 1900.

The contract of Acting Assistant Surgeon Harbin, of Fort Brown, has been annulled, and he has been ordered to his home.

Lieut.-Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon of this department, has just returned from a tour of inspection of the hospitals at Fort Brown, "McIntosh" and Ringgold, Texas. The location of these posts is so inaccessible, especially that of Fort Brown, which has no direct railroad communication, that it necessitates a buckboard ride of 100 miles over a treeless, sandy desert.

The repairs caused by the tornado in Fort Sam Houston, in Co. C quarters, are nearly completed. The damage proved much more extensive than was at first imagined. One peculiarity of the storm was noticed by Col. John Simpson, chief quartermaster: The entire roof and balcony were destroyed on the side of one building facing the storm, while on a building in the same unbroken line a like amount of damage was done, but on the opposite side to the direction of the storm.

Mrs. Ryan, wife of Lieut. Ryan, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, has returned from a protracted trip, including New York, Washington, and a visit to her husband, who is serving at Santiago de Cuba.

Mrs. Beall, wife of Captain Beall, of the 3d U. S. Inf., is lying critically ill, and little or no hopes are held out as to ultimate recovery.

Lieut.-Col. Cyrus Roberts, Acting Adjutant General of this department, was compelled to give up his duties temporarily on account of worry and the uncertainty as to his son, who was captured recently by the Filipinos. The terrible suspense and the death of news in such cases so weighed upon the Colonel that he was compelled to give up his work for a time.

The privates and officers as well have had the very cockles of their hearts gladdened by the recent order from the War Department that helmets and white duck uniform may be worn on all occasions, except sentry and guard duty. This is as it should be, for the private soldier who has his tour of duty in the sun with the mercury tearing the roof off the thermometer at 106 degrees, as it is here in July and August, has about all he can stand by way of heat.

The general court-martial which meets here about June 11 will try a man arrested on suspicion of being a deserter, who claims his name merely happens to be the name of the alleged deserter's, except the initials. Yet his "outline card," taken since his arrest, coincides with the copy in the Surgeon General's office. The accused is drawing a pension of \$30 for disability, and the question comes up, if this man is a deserter, how has he been able to draw his pension, having to be identified at the time of its receipt, when his signature would not tally with his enlisted name. Then, again, if he is the man alleged, how could he be passed by a surgeon when his disability is so great as to warrant a pension? He claims to be able to prove his whereabouts during all the time he was alleged to have been serving in the Army. The strange part of the occurrence is the similarity in names, the accurate resemblance in both outline cards and his alleged disability and pension drawing.

Word was received at the post that Major C. B. Thompson, former Chief Quartermaster of the department, who has been for some weeks at a sanitarium near Danville, Michigan, is improving rapidly and is having a complete rest of mind and body. His many friends in civil and military life will be glad to hear he is doing so nicely.

## GERMAN VIEW OF SOUTH AFRICAN WARFARE

Some criticisms have been made by General von Blume on the defects apparent in the British conduct of operations in South Africa. The chief mistake, says the German general, has been in applying to the attack of Boer positions the procedure taught at Aldershot and Salisbury Plain. Among other errors have been: Imperfect reconnaissance, of which Colenso is a typical instance, and in a less marked degree Spion Kop and Venter's Spruit; insufficient and ineffective military preparation, which General von Blume attributes to the disproportion between the number of guns available and the extent of front occupied; inaptitude in obtaining superiority of infantry fire. As regards this last point, the general says outspokenly that the English have no tactical dogma, and do not know how to manoeuvre. The heavy losses they incurred led them at a later stage to exaggerated deployments of their lines, but these lines were lacking in consistency and flexibility having no conveniently placed reserves to feed them and push them on. Under these circumstances at from 1,000 to 800 metres immobilization and ineffective blazing away became inevitable.

There was no harmonious connection apparent between artillery and infantry, especially during the course of turning movements. Another error was neglect in consolidating, by means of entrenchments, such ground as was won (Spion Kop, for instance, among others), whence resulted retreats equivalent to a practical abandonment of positions that had been gained. The examples of the Russians before Plevna and of the Greeks at Velestinos and Domokos should have drawn attention to the necessity of these field-of-battle fortifications which will be more than ever necessary in future war. Again, Sir Redvers Buller took too long a time to learn how to handle his colonial mounted infantry corps, and indeed never showed himself capable of making good use of them.

General von Blume says that in excusing their dis-

asters the English put forward the plea that they had unluckily been the first to fight under certain new conditions of warfare, but this plea he says is no defense at all. The value of defensive positions was made known to the world by Lee's campaigns and the battles round Plevna. Every text-book on tactics explains how perilous is the frontal attack of these positions, and if confirmation were needed it would be supplied by the American attack at Santiago. Nor should it have been possible to ignore the fact that the strength of fortified lines has been governed less and less by the proportions existing between the length of a crest-line and the number of rifles holding it. The density of the occupying line, ten or eleven men to the metre at Koniggratz and Mars-la-Tour, diminishes strangely at Beaune-la-Rolande, at La Lisaine and at Plevna, and the question was set at rest forever at Domokos and San Juan de Santiago.

## THE BELLEISLE EXPERIMENT.

The Belleisle experiment to which we briefly referred in our issue of June 9 is discussed at length by London "Engineering," and it says that the first conclusions arrived at by the officers of the Channel fleet were these: Save in absolutely still water, a complete water-line belt has no value whatever; it is easier to hit a ship end-on than when she presents her broadside; the battle of the future will be won by whoever gets in the first hit or first one minute's hitting; the theorists have been shown to be correct in nearly all their theories; danger of fire from woodwork is quite a minor affair, and if the main hoses are protected and the ship well doused beforehand, no serious danger is to be apprehended from fire; the 12-inch gun is the gun of the future.

Fire was opened at 1700 yards, the Belleisle being then end-on. Those 6-inch guns which fired common shell charged with lyddite were concentrated forward, those firing common shell with powder, aft. The big guns were ordered to aim amidships, and the second 12-inch A. P. did for the ship. The rest was mere banging. Almost immediately after opening fire the Belleisle was invisible in the clouds of steam, coal dust and smoke from bursting shell. For the most of the seven and a half minutes the gunners upon the Majestic's main deck never saw the target, while, in addition, they were greatly incommoded by the smoke from the big guns. These, and the upper deck 6-inch guns did most of the hitting. No single shot went wide, but many went just over or under.

About thirty per cent. hit, and of these many passed through without bursting; the number that did harm was, therefore, comparatively small. That harm, however, was enough to put the ship out of action at once, and only one of the dummy crew "survived." Towards the end the funnel was knocked clean out of the ship by a 6-inch lyddite shell, but both the masts stood after the action, as did also most of the guns. The engines and everything else below the water-line were absolutely untouched; and altogether, severely as she was punished, the old Belleisle stood the ordeal infinitely better than any of the Admiral class—"first-class battleships"—could have done.

The experiment with the Belleisle is by no means the first of this description undertaken by the British Admiralty. As long ago as July 5, 1872, they used the iron-clad turreted vessel Glatton, only launched a few months previously, as a target, the object being to test the workings of the turret. Several shots were fired from a 12-inch gun at 200 yards, with a 600-lb. shot using 85 pounds of powder. None of the shots fired interfered with the working of the turret, and the trial demonstrated the value of the system. A dog and a chicken were placed in the turret and were found uninjured after the trial, and a glass of water had not spilled even a drop. The Glatton was essentially a sea-going monitor, and a full description of the trial with illustrations, appeared in the Army and Navy Journal in the volume for 1872.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 6, 1900.

Dr. William Baird, Post Surgeon, was called to Cloudercroft suddenly last week. His little grand-daughter in climbing the mountains had fallen down an almost straight embankment, striking the rocks at the bottom, and was seriously if not fatally injured. As soon as she is able to be moved, she will be brought back to the post.

Mr. O'Brien is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Loughborough's at the post. Fred Logan, son of Major T. H. Logan, has been appointed census enumerator for the fifth district of El Paso County. Target practice is finished for this season with some very good scores among the men.

Under the direction and care of Major Gen. L. M. Oppenheimer, commanding the Texas Volunteer Guard, who is well known to many Army people, the exercises in El Paso on Decoration Day were most solemn and impressive. Capt. R. H. Loughborough, and Lieut. Julian Logan, U. S. A., retired, took part in the exercises of the day.

The discussion over our prize money awards in the Spanish war brings out some old stories on that subject, the following being from the "Argonaut": At the battle of Trafalgar a sailor found kneeling by his gun, as his ship was about to engage the enemy, was asked by the first lieutenant if he was afraid.

"Afraid!" answered Jack, with an expression of the utmost disdain; "no, your honor; I'm only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed like the prize money—the greatest part among the officers."

At a recent session of the Methodist preachers' meeting held in San Francisco the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, in honor of Chaplain John H. Macomber, U. S. A., retired: We tender our sincere congratulations on the completion of an honorable record as chaplain in the U. S. Army, and on the fact that he retires from the service having the admiration, respect and affection of all officers and soldiers with whom he has been associated during his twenty-three years of effective service in the Army. Our prayer is that many years of health and happiness may be granted unto him as an additional reward for his devotion to his country in the civil war as a magnificent soldier, and especially for the work of mercy and help wrought for our Army in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars. We extend our congratulations to Mrs. Macomber and daughter who have so faithfully aided the chaplain in his varied work for the soldiers, and pray that their cup of joy may ever be full and running over.

The Norwich University "Reveille," of Northfield, Vt., announces the receipt at the university of a war trophy of no little interest, a Philippine flag, captured by a company of the 36th U. S. V., which is commanded by Capt. Charles W. Mead, a graduate of Norwich.

The Magnolia Metal Company, manufacturers of Magnolia anti-friction metal, have recently opened a branch office in San Francisco, under the management of the engineering firm of Charles C. Moore & Co., who are well known throughout the large territory they will control as agents for this metal.

The Canadian Military Gazette says: "The cardinal lesson of the war is that the British system of attack and defence has nearly attained perfection. There may be improvements in details, but, in the main, little remains to be accomplished." This is an optimistic view of British experiences in South Africa, which is hardly shared even by the service papers of England herself.

A well-known New Yorker, who is a devoted friend of Cardinal Satolli, recently gave to Higgins & Seiter an order for a magnificent punch bowl of cut glass, silver ladle, twelve glasses and a mirror for a salver, on all of which the crest of the cardinal was artistically emblazoned. This elegant present was shipped to Rome, and has no doubt convinced the connoisseurs of the Eternal City that in the production of cut glass, at least, the United States has no superiors, and few, if any, equals.

Charles T. Schoen, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, has taken one of the 5 per cent. gold bond contracts issued by the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. The policy issued amounts to \$250,000, requiring an annual premium of \$18,270. Under the contract the heirs of Mr. Schoen have the choice of two options: First, \$304,250 in gold; or second, the company to issue to the heirs \$250,000 in bonds of \$1,000 each, on which 5 per cent. interest is guaranteed annually for twenty years. At the end of the twenty years the company pays \$250,000 in gold as a final settlement, making in all half a million dollars paid.

A correspondent writes us from London that one of the most interesting of the recent promotions in the British service is that of a gunner, W. Sims, of H. M. S. Powerful, advanced to lieutenant for gallant service with the Naval Brigade during the siege of Ladysmith. This is only the third instance in recent times of promotion from warrant to commissioned ranks, although the senior officers of the British service are said to heartily approve such promotion for gallant conduct. Lieutenant Sims is to be given command of the torpedo gunboat Magnet, which carries with it extra pay, as lieutenant-commander in the English service is only a temporary rank.

## HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

China, June 22; Doric, June 30; Nippon Maru, July 10; City of Rio Janeiro, July 19; Coptic, July 26; American Maru, Aug. 3. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Moana, July 11; Alameda, Aug. 8.—Steamers of the Canadian Pacific line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, June 18; Empress of China, July 9. For Honolulu and Sydney: Warrimoo, June 29.

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#### SOLDIER LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Two young troopers of the 4th Cavalry have sent a joint letter to a young woman whose address they found in a can of emergency rations. As it gives a picture of a soldier's life in the Philippines we reproduce a portion of it. Describing campaigning under Lawton they say: What a hard campaign it was. The men and horses died like sheep, and the strongest men grew weak. We crossed the mountains in the northern part of Luzon nearly 300 miles from Manila, where it was impossible to carry much grub as the only place we had for it was in our saddle pockets. Here we were compelled to follow trails, and in some places these trails were just wide enough for a horse to pass with two deep valleys on either side. A number of horses went over the side, they were lost. After a hard five days' march capturing towns and having a few fights and taking a great many Filipino prisoners which we call grugues. When we started we had four days rations of hard tack, coffee and bacon, this was well enough after getting on the other side of the mountains. Had to swim our horses across three swift mountain streams and captured a small town. After a terrible rain for four days the mountain streams rose so high that we could not recross them. Some boys made several attempts to do so and were carried away and drowned before they could be rescued. In one town we were compelled to stay for ten days without any grub, all we had to eat was cariboo meat without salt and pepper and banana leaves stewed, when they were cooked they looked something like spinach, but did not taste like it at all.

On the morning of the eleventh day, Nov. 26, 1899, a detail arrived with supplies from the town of San Jose, which was 120 miles away. The rations they brought to us were bacon, hardtack, and first aid packages to the starving men. That is the name the boys have for your Standard Emergency Ration. One can of emergency ration was given to three men, together with three hardtacks per man for one day's rations. It was in the can of rations that I received a slip of paper with your name and address and asking the finder to write to you. To this can of emergency ration we owe our lives to, as to tell you the truth we were all nearly dead when it arrived. May God bless you are the wishes of all.

The march back across the mountains to San Jose was one of the saddest sights a man could want to see. Men so weak they could not sit in the saddle they were so exhausted. Some were carried on litters by natives. I hope and pray that while I am soldiering that I will never see such a sight or go through such hardships again.

So much complaint has been made of the erosion in English guns from the use of cordite that a committee has been appointed to consider the subject.

The New York "Sun's" London correspondent professes to know that the South African war prevented the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. His story is that when Russia and Japan came to a deadlock over the occupation of Masampo and the island kingdom was about to defend her claims counting on British support, an intimation came from London that England would be unable to act while war continued in South Africa, and that Japan should settle with Russia on the best terms possible. Thereupon the Tokio government withdrew from its bellicose attitude. If this account is correct it shows how far from the mark was the prophecy made last October that the Boer war would be a firebrand among the nations. In reality it would appear that a much more destructive conflict was averted by it.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is known all over the world as the great regulator.

#### BORN.

AMES.—On June 3, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. Thales I. Ames, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., a daughter.  
 GALBRAITH.—At Warren, Pa., June 4, to Mrs. Gilbert S. Galbraith, wife of Lieutenant Galbraith, U. S. V., a son and daughter.  
 HEIBERG.—At Washington, D. C., June 7, to the wife of Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th U. S. Cav., a son, Harrison Howell Heiberg.  
 KIRKPATRICK.—At Fort Myer, Va., June 2, to the wife of Dr. T. J. Kirkpatrick, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

LEWIS-GIBSON.—On Tuesday evening, June 12, by the Rev. Dr. Christian of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York City, Katharine Copeland, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Francis Marion Gibson, to Mr. Frederick Thomas Lewis, both of New York City.  
 LOOMIS-GALE.—At Baltimore, Md., June 6, Alice Loomis, daughter of Pay Inspector J. P. Loomis, U. S. N., to Hamilton A. Gale.  
 MOALE-LEWIS.—At San Antonio Rancho, Marin Co., Cal., John G. F. Moale, late U. S. N., son of Col. E. Moale, 15th Inf., and brother of Lieut. Ed. Moale, U. S. N., to Miss Nannie May Lewis, eldest daughter of Wm. A. Lewis, Esq.  
 POWER-SUSSDORF.—At St. Paul's church, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y., June 12, John Scott Power, chief clerk, Department of the East, to Miss Marie Susdorf.  
 SUMMERHAYES-STEWART.—At Lynn, Mass., June 4, Henry R. Summerhayes, son of Major Summerhayes, U. S. A., retired, to Miss Marion Stewart.

#### DIED.

BLAKE.—At Galveston, Texas, June 7, 1900, Capt. N. T. Blake, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.  
 FULLER.—In Lincoln, Neb., June 9, Mary Frank, widow of Dr. F. G. Fuller and only sister of Lieut. R. H. Townley, U. S. Navy.  
 GALBRAITH.—At Warren, Pa., June 6, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Galbraith, U. S. N.  
 MCLENANHAN.—At Warren, R. I., June 6, Marcia, only child of William McLennahan, son of the late Commodore G. M. Ransom, U. S. N., and Annie F. Abbot Ransom, and granddaughter of Pay Director Chas. W. Abbot, U. S. N., aged nine years.  
 SAGE.—At Red Rock (McKean Co.), Pa., May 30, 1900, Josie Harrington, wife of Enos B. Sage, son of Capt. W. N. Sage, U. S. A., and brother of Capt. W. H. Sage, 2d Inf., in Jolo, P. I.

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#### NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a meeting of the council of the New York Commandery on June 5, 1900, the following were elected companions of the first class of the Naval Order of the United States and members of the New York Commandery: Charles Hawley Brentingham, Acting Master, late U. S. N.; William De Wolf Dimock, Ensign, late U. S. N.; William H. Williams, Paymaster, late U. S. N.; Frank Thornton Arms, Paymaster, U. S. N.; Louis M. Josephthal, Asst. Paymaster, late U. S. N.; Edward Linsee Amory, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N. (retired); N. L. Campbell, M. D., Act. Passed Asst. Surg., late U. S. N.; Lucien Young, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N.; George de B. Greene (by descent); and Thomas Glover Barry (by descent). The following resolution was unanimously passed: That the Commandery express their cordial appreciation of the generous effort now being made to perpetuate the Naval Arch erected in Madison Square on the occasion of the return of the Admiral of the Navy from his memorable victory in Manila Bay; and express the sincere hope that all who can will assist in securing for the city of New York this magnificent work of art.

The Woman's Army and Navy League has received most urgent requests for books and magazines for the soldiers in the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. Any books or magazines to be contributed in Washington, D. C., will be called for if name and address are sent to Mrs. Charles Bird, 2019 N street, N. W. Books collected in New York City may be sent to Mrs. May Banks Storey, 137 West Sixty-seventh street. Contributions will also be received by Mrs. Marshall I. Ludington, vice-president Woman's Army and Navy League, care Gen. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General, War Department, Washington, D. C. The League has been especially appealed to by Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of Col. C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., in behalf of the American library in Manila. This library for the use of American soldiers, sailors and citizens in Manila has about 4,000 volumes, many of them worn and soiled. About ten papers are sent regularly from the United States, which are read at the library and then sent to the troops in the field. It is the earnest request of Mrs. Greenleaf that copies of papers from every part of the United States be sent to this library. Money is also much needed, as there is only enough to keep the library open three months longer at the most, unless aid comes from the United States.

The Havana "Post" says that not since the army of occupation arrived in Cuba have the soldiers of the various posts in the vicinity of Havana executed such an excellent program as the one given at the Cabana Athletic Association's field day on May 30. The weather was perfect and over twelve hundred people were present from Havana and from the Army posts adjacent. Music was furnished by the 2d Artillery band. The usual field events were held, with sack, wheelbarrow, obstacle and relay races in addition. In the latter race three teams entered, Cabana Athletic Association, 1st Artillery and 7th Cavalry. Every team was good, but the work of the 7th Cavalry team proved the best. In the obstacle race Private Clark, 7th Cav., won after some wonderful climbing. A tug-of-war between teams chosen from different batteries was followed by skillful boxing bouts. A baseball game closed the day. Much of the credit for the success of the day was due to Lieut.-Col. J. R. Myrick, 2d Art., in command of the post, and it is due to the interest he took in the Cabana Athletic Association some time ago that Cabana has a complete amusement park, consisting of a race track, baseball diamond, and an improved field where other sports may be held.

The interesting questions likely to arise as one of the results of the end of the war in South Africa will render probable the dispatch of one or more United States vessels to that part of the globe for observation and the assistance of our consular authorities in Africa.

For the tenth consecutive time Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has been elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Lucky Bag," issued by the Class of 1900, United States Naval Academy, is an excellent piece of work, well illustrated and full of much cadet wit and humor. The frontispiece is a portrait of Commander Royall R. Ingersoll, U. S. N., to whom the book is dedicated "in affectionate remembrance of a practice cruise in the gunboat Annapolis." Portraits of each member of the class are accompanied by descriptive paragraphs in which the victim is "roasted" with a skill which is evidently effective, judging by its results in the ducking of the class editors by harassed victims, reported recently in our columns. Many other photographs appear in the volume, of each class as a whole, of the athletic team and of other points of interest. There are also many sketches, chiefly humorous. The editors of this year's "Lucky Bag" are Cadets Foley, Bricker, Bulmer, Ferguson, Hellweg, Gardiner and Woods.

"Columbus in Cuba," translated extracts from the discoverer's journal during his first voyage in 1492, has been added as No. 102 to the series of "Old South Leaflets," which are issued at merely the cost of printing for the encouragement of historical and political education. It is of especial interest at the present time, when we are coming into closer relations with Cuba than ever before. These leaflets may be had at five cents a copy from the "Directors of the Old South Work," Old South Meeting House, Boston, Mass.

Part 1 of "Khaki in South Africa," an album of pictures and photographs illustrating the chief events of

the South African war under Lord Roberts, has been issued by George Newnes, Ltd., of London. It is to be completed in twelve parts, issued fortnightly.

We have received a handsome volume from Governor Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, entitled "Rhode Island in the War With Spain." It is compiled from official records and contains twenty-six illustrations, and the work is not only very interesting, but of important historical value. A complete roster of Rhode Island Volunteers is also given. The entire labor of segregating and compiling material for the volume was performed under the direction of Governor Dyer by Miss Frances E. Kinnicutt of the executive department, whose valuable services the Governor takes pleasure in acknowledging.

That the British troops in South Africa appreciate food supplies purchased for them by the Commissary Department is evident from a photograph in the London Navy and Army Illustrated, of May 26, which shows a group of soldiers preparing a meal of Quaker White Oats. The contented look on their faces shows they were happy in being able to indulge in so satisfactory an article of diet.

On leaving Matanzas, Cuba, for his new station at Quemados, Major George S. Cartwright, U. S. Vols. (Capt. 24th Inf.), was thus spoken of by the Havana Post: "The Major is popular in Matanzas among the officers, civilians and Cubans, who, while regretting his departure very much, are glad that he is receiving this deserved promotion."

A volunteer officer in the Philippines sends us a Filipino company roster made out on fine linen paper, 12 by 7 inches. The lettering shows a high degree of proficiency in penmanship. Before the name of each commissioned officer is the additional title of senior, as if captain and lieutenant did not give sufficient dignity. The roster was part of a mass of captured rebel documents.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Transportation Agents from the New England States, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, of the Young People's Christian Union, which meets in Atlanta, Ga., July 10, 1900, have selected as the official route the Southern Railway—the route through the "Land of the Sky." Special trains have been arranged and it will be one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Union. For full particulars call on or address the Transportation Agents or Southern Ry. Ticket Office, 211 and 1185 Broadway, New York. Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway, New York.

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The Southern Ry. announces for teachers and their friends attending National Educational Association, Charleston, S. C., a round trip rate of one fare, plus \$2.00, from all the Eastern States. Tickets on sale July 5, 6, 7 and 8, and good return Sept. 1st, with stop-over privileges to visit the charming resorts of Western North Carolina, the "Land of the Sky," Washington, D. C., and other points of interest in the South. The Southern Ry. operates its own line from Washington, D. C., to Charleston, connecting at Washington with the Pennsylvania R. R. Write for descriptive matter of the South, rates, etc., New York Offices, 211 and 1185 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway.

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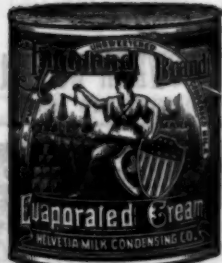
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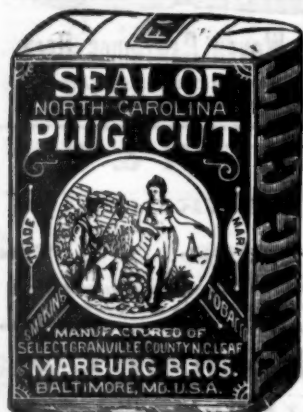
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 (Extract)—To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

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